The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 120 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
May				
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	8000
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	..
10th "	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
"LINGA," 2,185, Friday 28th May †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 28th May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5 422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
21st May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay, have large stocks of BOSCH MAGNETOS; H. F. VULCANIZERS; ZENITH CARBURETTORS; ATLAS IMPULSE PUMPS; POPPE TAXIMETERS; J. A. SHOCK ABSORBERS: HOOD, SCREEN and SEAT FITTINGS, etc., etc.

Write for their Catalogue.—Sent Gratis.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 3

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to

M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED—A French family have a large cool well furnished room with small south verandah and large bathroom attached; to let with good board for 2 chums or married couple, Rs. 125 each. Electric light fan and lift. Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box 510 Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 50 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Good prospects on approved service. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 6th June, 1915.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 12th May, 1915. 184

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for Girls' Normal School, Lucknow, from July. Candidates should have training and experience and a knowledge of the vernacular. Salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to 150. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Lucknow, before 1st June, 1915. 189

WANTED a highly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED.

WANTED on hire a CEE SPRING VICTORIA, in good order, and a good horse from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, on reasonable terms. Apply to Box 363 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 753

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED a MISTRY and ASSISTANT for motor-car workshops must be well up in business. Good salary, quarters and bonus at the end of the month for good men. Apply 'S' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MOTOR MECHANIC. One with practical experience and long service preferred. Pay according to qualifications.

Apply with references to "B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.

M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar. 182

WANTED two B.A's., and one B.Sc., or a B.A., with Mathematics to teach Higher classes in the New English High School, Nagpur. Law students need not apply. Salary starting from Rs. 50 or 60 rising to 80 or 100 accordingg to qualifications and work. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 31st of May..

G. J. PURUSHE,
726 Head Master.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY—WANTED a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 plus 10 per month. Must have some knowledge of Gujarati. Apply at once with particulars to

JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H.,
Health Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
17th May, 1915. 181

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.

Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once two PIPE LINE SUB-INSPECTORS for the Agra Water Works on a salary of Rs. 35 per month each with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Applicants must possess mechanical knowledge and be able to read and write English, They will be employed on supervision of house connections, public standposts and meters, and should submit copies of their testimonials which will not be returned to

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
182 Agra.

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

WANTED.

WANTED Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, THEATRE SISTER. Salary Rs. 80, with board and quarters. Apply MATRON. 183

WANTED a YOUNG LADY as COMPANION by an Indian family at Mahableshwar. Apply sharp M. N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

WANTED for the Union High School, Surat, GRADUATES. Salary Rs. 40 to 60 according to merit. Apply sharp with full particulars to the HEADMASTER. 760

FOR SALE.

FOR anything in the line of horses consult the VETERINARY SURGEON-IN-CHARGE, Wellington Mews. 748

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 662

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2¾ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.

DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

TO BE LET.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 188

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each, electric light fan and lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family, Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106B

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HEMRAJ PREMJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a piece goods merchant ..... Deceased.

NANDOOBAI, widow of the above-named deceased of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant residing at Luhar Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of May, 1915.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 763

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1915, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 20th May, 1915, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
The Bombay United S. & W. Co. Ld.
764

INQUIRY?

Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?

"The Times," "Chronicle," "Advocate" or————?

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 16th June, Messrs. GHANDHI and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Mangalji Motiram. the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331-551, New Nos. 4053-4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088-3089-3090-3091, and Street Nos. 552-553-554-555, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria de Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya and Nagindas, Solicitors, at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement. Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 130, 134, 1-2, 144, 146, 114, 128, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 90-92, 133, 135, 135A, 109-113, Case Nos. 94, 179, 161, 170, 82, 195, 199, 1st and 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 795, 801, Case No. 332, Jail Road East.

Building Street Nos. 475, 477, Case No. 79, Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT LIPTON BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, consisting of chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, English wall clock, hat-stands, low and easy chairs, marble tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, rich Persian carpets, show cases, writing table, bentwood chairs, single bedstands, brass double bed, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, bed room sofa, wall brackets, revolving chairs, dressing, writing and washhand tables and other sundry articles.

The goods are on view.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 21st May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Under instructions from the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns Messrs. BENNET and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

One Share of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., bearing No. 4 present in the name of Mr. F. Zoller of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahaluxmi, near the level crossing, Clerk Road, and opposite the Bomanji Petit's Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, carpets, lamps, teapoys, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, hat stands, writing tables, office chairs, bentwood chairs, matting utensils, etc., etc., the property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as two diamonds and one emerald, gold watch, necklace, earrings links, ring, silver kaggotas, toegings, ghugries, anklet, vellas, kadas, metal watches and spectacle etc.

By order of the offices concerned 23 bags of sandlewood.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 second hand-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyed palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred mail-couch nearly new, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria thoroughly done up.

1 gent's bicycle racer, in good order.

1 12 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated motor-car, in good running order, lately entirely upholstered and done up.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Alaibaugh Charity Funds, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder Road.

One one-storyed building consisting of four shops Nos. 57, 59, 61 and 63 in front abutting on Musjid Bunder Road.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), at Tardeo opposite the Manecksji Petit Mill the following:—

One lot of wooden doors, windows, planks, beams, rafters, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale..

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

TO-DAY.

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Dances—Blue Danube, Naughty Melody, and Old Indian Dances (Incense Dance, and Marwari Dance.)

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD

The famous American Prima Dona in he Operatic and other Songs—Perle Brazil Keys of Heaven and Ave Maria.

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer—Naughty Melody, Keys of Heaven.

"1914"

A drama in film in which most striking scenes of the present war are seen.

Two shows nightly (Including Sundays)

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Instantaneous Success!!

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON

Operatic Vocalists and Dainty Dancers

Featuring:—

"A TANGO DREAM."

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

Pictures of our wonderful

AUSTRALIAN ARMY.

"THE HEROISM OF THE AUSTRALIANS IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN WAR."

COME, SEE AND CHEER!

Miss ADDIE LEIGH

with the golden voice in a repertoire from Grand Opera to Ragtime.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital. $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

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PALACE
OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS, ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF OUR GALA PROGRAMME.

AT 6-30—TO-NIGHT—AT 10

THE

PALACE VARIETY CO

SUPPORTED BY

CAPT. COLLEAR

WILL PRESENT THE

COWBOY'S JOY NIGHT

ON THE

BIG BISON RANCH

Songs, Dances, Comedy Duets, in addition Most Sensational Dare Devil Acts.

AUGMENTED BY

CHOICE CINEMA

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 19th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.809	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	77.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.723	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	83.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	168	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.16	,,
Do. do. year	1.21	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.		Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth. on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
TH.	20	m 2	19	24	5	20	m 3	9	17	8
		3	17a	26	5		9	33a	20	8
FR.	21	m 3	12	24	0	21	m 3	55	18	6
		4	4a	26	1		10	41a	20	5
SAT.	22	m 4	20	23	10	22	m 9	57	19	3
		5	0a	25	10		11	54a	19	10
SUN.	23	m 5	39	24	1	23	m 11	23	19	10
		6	1a	25	9					
MO.	24	m 7	3	24	9	24	m 0	58	18	11
		7	5a	25	11		0	51a	19	10
TU.	25	m 8	14	25	10	25	m 1	47	17	7
		8	3a	26	3		2	0a	19	6
W.	26	m 9	14	27	2	26	m 2	32	16	4
		8	57a	26	9		3	0a	19	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
,, 20 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 7m
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 8m
,, 22 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 8m
,, 23 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 9m
,, 24 (Monday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 9m
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,,	6m 2m.	,,	7h. 9m
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th May 1915 was 30.039 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 20.

Diddington — Percival — Port Said

DEPARTURES.

May 20.

Baroda — Horscroft — Basra
Darien Maru — Nasa — Yokkaichi

The following vessels entered Dock for loading.

Steamer Ethelwolf for Gibraltar
,, Ozarda (to arrive) for Coast Port,

Thursday, May 20th, 1915.

S S. Diddington—The s. s. Diddington, 1,806 tons, Captain J. W. Percival, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 4th April, in ballast.

S S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Umta.....Babb.....M. M. & Co
B Aleppo.....Jones.....J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Charlton .....Charltonsa.....D. Nanji & Co
D. & E. Sabarmati.....K. N. & Co
F. City of Calcutta....Miller.....K. N. & Co
H. Kisagata Maru.....Nakoda.....S' Tyebji & Sons
K. Lowther Range....Gundry.....T. M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi.....K. N. & Co
Kaveri .....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sailor Prince.....Chilvers.....D. Nanjee & Co
4 Capri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
7 Ethelwolf.....Boyle.....
8 Tosan Maru.....Nakano.....N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. W.

Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co.
3 Malta.....Talbot.....
4 Colaba.....Ross.....M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir.....Irving.....P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Diddigton.....Percival.....
Nour-el-Bahr.....Nacoda.....A. Malwany.
Sildra.....Berger.....Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

May 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. wheat Sanday & Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 50 bales cotton Lyon, Lord & Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat E. D. Sasson & Co.; 370 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 50 bales wool raw M. Balia; 33 bales wool raw R. Agarchand; 14 bales wool raw R. Buchraj; 1,050 cwts. myrabolams P. Mathradas & Co.; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Rieve & Co.

Castalia (s) 210 cwts. cashewnuts R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Calcutta (s) 25 bales cotton Divadkar & Co.; 300 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta (s) 1,000 cwts. lintils John Fachiri; 2,478 cwts. wheat John Fachiri.

Castalia (s) 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton cuttings A. Mayer; 2 packages 8 bales woollen carpets King King and Co.; 4,000 cwts. poppy seed Ralli Bros.; 164 cases bristles Allen Bros. & Co.; 12 bundles canes D. E. Pastavala; 35 cwts. deers horns G. Suddidina & Co.; 110 bales hemp J. Rustomji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 15 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR HULL.

Alleppo (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Deddington Court (s) 30,000 cwts. wheat Sanday & Co.; 18,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.

Ethelwolf (s) 41,000 cwts. wheat Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 40,000 cwts. wheat Sanday & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu; 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru 287 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Aleppo from Hull—Agents James Finlay & Co.; 30 casks permanganate of potash 583 barrels alum, 201 d/bags sulphate ammonia, 55 casks magnesium chloride, 120 drums turpentine, 30 drums turpentine substitute, 4 cases alcoholi varnish, 6 cases varnish, 30 cases colour, 6 cases 1,043 kegs paint, 235 drums linseed oil.

S. S. Umta from Rangoon—Agents M. M. Co.; 129 bags coffee, 2 cases medicine, 1 bundle tannic acid, 2 cases potash, 16 cases aniline dye, 34,374 bags rice, 3 cases fish, 11 bundles tarpaulins, 3 cases fishmaws, 1 bundle leather, 44 bales senna, 74 bundles cardamoms, 212 chests 79 cases tea, 80 cases tea dust, 5,241 bales cotton, 458 pieces sleepers, 2,082 nos. t. quares, 8,318 bundles 41,900 pieces scanthing, 1 case cheroots, 9 casks paraffin wax.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta—Agents Bombay Co. 5,200 tons coal.

S. S. Jehangir from Aden—Agents Turner Morrison & Co. 275 packages alkali, 280 bundles sajee khar, 306 bags 25 jottas 49 packages 410 attals gum, 8 cases b. copper, 10 crates copper sheets, 33 packages 3 cases fish fins, 7 bags couries, 70 bags methi powder, 95 bales a. p. goods, 21 cases c. p. goods.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa, which arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi, encountered rough weather and heavy seas during the voyage.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for **Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.** Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills. for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Numerous dust storms have occurred in the United Provinces and central parts of the country and occasioned a few light showers.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Table Island three inches, Toungoo and Akyab one and a half, Narayanganj three; Barisal two, Cox's Bazar one, Nowgong three quarters.

Temperature has fallen in the United Provinces but remains higher than usual in the extreme northwest.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature continues in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature has fallen and is in defect at Ambala and Delhi but still in excess at Multan, Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and cloar elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except at Karachi. Temperature is in slight excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and Gujarat and at Rajkot and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Practically no rainfall has been reported from Malabar to-day. Some dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the United Provinces but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

A few showers are possible in Malabar and isolated thunder or duststorms in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 20th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	.. 104.1	78.8	65	..	10.32	—0.13
Jask	.. 96.1	79.6	66	..	0.58	—3.49
Do. (19th)	.. 95.1	79.6	56	..	0.58	—3.42
Muskat	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	.. 104.9	90.6	29	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 113.1	83.8	66	..	0.95	—0.87
Rawalpindi	.. 106.6	66.4	22	?	11.64	0.71
Lahore	.. 111.1	80.4	46	..	5.26	1.06
Hissar	.. 109.5	82.7	57	..	3.94	..
Ambala	.. 102.7	72.1	40	..	6.55	0.31
Delhi	.. 101.8	74.9	64	..	12.10	8.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 105.4	77.7	46	0.08	8.25	6.17
Mainpuri	.. 106.0	78.7	44	..	4.73	2.06
Jhansi	.. 107.7	75.8	47	0.07	3.73	1.68
Cawnpore	.. 107.0	82.9	41	..	3.52	1.24
Allahabad	.. 103.1	84.5	33	..	5.06	2.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	.. 117.3	82.8	62	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	.. 88.2	80.8	85	..	2.43	0.80
Ajmer	.. 101.8	81.1	65	..	3.70	1.96
Jaipore	.. 105.7	78.6	53	..	3.80	1.93
Kotah	.. 107.1	85.2	51	..	5.93	4.40
GAJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 94.4	79.2	68	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	.. 87.7	80 9	81	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	.. 85.9	81.9	79	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	.. 99.1	77.8	61	..	0.46	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para	.. 103.8	81.8	78	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	.. 91.3	81.7	65	..	0.83	0.33
Ahmedabad	.. 105.8	82.1	49	..	0.33	—0.14
Deesa	.. 101.1	79.1	62	..	0.96	0.34
Neemuch	.. 99.1	77.8	72	..	4.86	3.85
Indore	.. 99.1	75.8	57	..	2.90	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 100.9	81.8	49	..	3.94	0.86
Saugor	.. 99.5	77.0	61	..	4.10	1.35
Hoshangabad	.. 102.5	81.2	58	..	5.74	3.72
Khandwa	.. 101.4	79.9	61	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	.. 102.4	79.9	51	..	5.83	3.61
Amraoti	.. 101.3	80.8	50	..	4.93	2.49
Nagpur	.. 102.7	82.8	48	0.02	6.33	3.03
Chanda	.. 106.0	85.0	42	..	6.16	2.41
Raipur	.. 106.7	88.6	33	..	4.21	0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 92.0	83.2	72	..	1.39	0.74
Ratnagiri	.. 91.1	82.1	65	..	0.89	0.03
Mormugao	.. 93.3	82.6	66	..	4.29	2.02
Karwar	.. ..	..	..	..	8.31	5.59
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 101.5	74.1	52	..	4.95	3.66
Ahmednagar	.. 95.4	69.8	61	..	3.35	6.51
Poona	.. 93.4	73.7	66	..	3.39	1.33
Sholapur	.. 102.3	72.8	56	..	7.13	4.56
Bijapur	.. 98.4	71.1	57	..	3.17	5.65
Belgaum	.. 83.3	67.5	64	..	6.07	1.11
Ahmedabad	.. 97.3	72.1	58	..	6.19	4.80
Nizamabad (Indur).	106.1	80.7	45	..	4.88	1.90
Hyderabad	.. 99.8	77.9	78	..	5.65	2.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	.. 92.1	79.9	77	..	5.31	—1.61
Calicut	.. 87.8	78.6	81	..	21.77	7.15
Cochin	.. 88.4	78.8	81	0.03	41.47	20.19
Colombo	.. 87.5	80.4	87	..	39.87	—5.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 106.3	84.1	44	..	8.71	0 57
Bellary	.. 100.3	76.6	55	..	7.57	3.23
Cuddapah	.. 103.8	84.1	55	..	9.61	3.41
Madras	.. 106.3	83.0	52	..	25.83	4.21
Bangalore	.. 91.4	67.4	72	..	8.91	0.96
Coimbatore	.. 95.2	74.3	69	..	10.10	1.14
Trichinopoly	.. 102.8	80.8	60	..	11.41	—1.58
Negapatam	.. 102.9	81.8	67	..	23.11	—6.22

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ending 18th instant, there was rain in Ahmedabad, Kolaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Cutch and Rewa Kantha, Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agriculturul stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 20.)

Mr. Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. C. Govinden.

Mr. W. F. Wardle to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence on leave of Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji.

Mr. R. H. Haslam to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. R. P. Lambert.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Chunilal Harilal Vakil, Second Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge is extended by one year.

The resignation of Mr. S. A. Nathan of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by Government.

Mr. Tirithdas Choithram to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Larkana vice Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

The appointment by the Coroner of Bombay of Dr. William Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of inquests, is sanctioned.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. C. C. Boyd I.C.S.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Navroji Jahangir Wadia, I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Belgaum, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 3rd May 1915.

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, Shirastedar and Clerk of the Court, District Court at Belgaum, passed on the 4th May 1915 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief at Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, from the date of departure of Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to be District Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben to be District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 14th April 1915.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., has been appointed an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 26th April 1915, and has been posted to Bombay.

Mr. F. B. DeSouza, L.M. & S., has been appointed a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 16th April 1915.

Vice Lieut. Col. C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., and Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Abdn.), I.M.S., reverted to Military duty. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Fooks, I.M.S. (retired), on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, vice Lieut.-Col. C. T. Hudson, I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L.M. & S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, with attached duties, vice Lieut.-Col. G. E. Fooks, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Fernandez, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, vice Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., transferred.

Major L. Hirsch, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, with attached duties, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett, I.M.S.

Major E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett, I.M.S.

Mr. W. P. Pechy to be a Member of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission vice Mr. S. J. Sarjant up to 12th August 1915.

On relief by Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, Mr. C. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. Philip Seddon Mellor took charge of the office of the Registrar of Companies from the 24th April 1915 in the afternoon vice Mr. J. C. D'Almeida reverted.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., Collecter of Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 24th May 1915.

Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief. Mr. Edward Bocarro to act during the absence on leave of Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

A RICH SHOPKEEPER LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Alipore District Police have been informed that a dacoity has been committed in the house of Dyal Chandra Halder, a rich shopkeeper of Jantha on the night of 18th instant. At midnight a gang of dacoits numbering about fifteen broke open the back-door of the house. A younger brother of Dyal and his wife managed to escape with their valuables and took shelter in a neighbouring house. The dacoits after assaulting Dyal and his wife carried away the valuables and some important documents.

LATER.

TWO MORE DACOITIES.

Another dacoity was committed in the house of Brojmohon Sircar of the village Saptana in Kurigram, only one mile from the police and railway stations. Some twenty dacoits raided the house and after assaulting the inmates decamped with Rs. 700. This is the third dacoity in the locality during the last three months.

In connection with the Pabna political dacoity Ashutosh Lahiri reading in the M.A., class of the Calcutta University College was arrested last evening at Bogra. This makes the sixth arrest in connection with that dacoity.

The Alipore Police are making enquiries in connection with the finding of a six-chambered loaded American revolver recently recovered from a tank at Budge-Budge. It is believed that the weapon was thrown into the tank by the "Komagata Maru" rioters on their way to Calcutta.

JASSAWALA DACOITY CASE.

43 DISCHARGED OUT OF 49.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

In the Jassawala dacoity case pending before Rai Rangilal, Additional Magistrate, Multan, the Crown entered *nolle prosequi* against forty accused who were discharged. Of the remaining nine accused the charge was framed against six under 402 Penal Code while the remaining three were discharged.

SPRING MILLINERY EXHIBITION

WHITEAWAY'S ARCADE

For FIVE DAYS only.

FRIDAY
SATURDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY

MAY 21st TO MAY 26th

It was fitting that on her first voyage the New P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kashmir" should bring our first big shipment of New Spring Millinery.

During the next five days this is being displayed in our Arcade Windows and in the Ladies Gallery.

A Galaxy of New Models, reflecting the mode of the moment, some are extreme in their conception and effect daring colour combinations yet so faithfully do they depict fashion's inexorable decree that we extend to our Lady clientele a cordial invitation to view the Exhibits during the next five days.

THE EXHIBITION ALSO INCLUDES A NICE SELECTION OF SUNSHADES AT POPULAR PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.

THE ARCADE,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

PRIZE COURT PROCEDURE.

THE S. S. "GUTENFELS."

In mercantile circles much dissatisfaction is being expressed at the amazingly complicated procedure that is being adopted in connection with the delivery of cargo ex the Government prize steamer Gutenfels. This Hansa liner was captured off the mouth of the river Nile and taken into Alexandria where she came under the jurisdiction of the Alexandria Prize Court. After many months' delays, occupied in unravelling masses of red-tape entirely of our own creation, the British Government at length arranged for the steamer to proceed to its destinations—namely, Bombay and Karachi. Most consignees have been thinking that with the arrival of the steamer at her Indian ports of delivery their troubles were over and they would be able to obtain possession of their goods. Alas, no such simple ending is yet in sight.

The steamer appears to be still legally under the control of the Prize Court at Alexandria, so that although the British Admiralty have appointed Messrs. Donald Graham Co. as their local agents in this matter, the agents are unable to do more than act as the Alexandria Prize Court may dictate. With the result that innumerable references will have to be made from Bombay and Karachi to Alexandria before deliveries of British-owned cargo to British consignees can be permitted. Messrs. Donald Graham & Co.'s notice in our issue of the 10th instant gives some idea of the mountains of red-tape that have yet to be unravelled before any progress in delivering cargo to the consignees can be made. All ordinary commercial and shipping procedure has apparently been suspended. No letters of guarantee will be accepted from consignees even of the highest reputation. Bills of lading in duplicate or triplicate must now be posted to Alexandria in order to obtain the Prize Court's permission to deliver the cargo. And until these documents (or the Prize Court's "releases") are returned to Karachi no goods can be delivered. Bonds of agreement, bearing heaven alone knows how many stamps, must be signed, and various other formalities gone through to the satisfaction of the local agents, the Admiralty and the Prize Court at Alexandria, before the luckless British consignees will be permitted to touch their own property! And all these difficulties have been built up *not* by an all-powerful enemy intent upon making us feel the intensity of his hate, but by hard-worked British officials conscientiously doing their utmost on behalf of British interests, but enmeshed in such a mass of antiquated legal formulae that the outcome of their work is next to valueless! As far as we can see the Port Trust's charges for storage and demurrage, together with agents' and lawyers' fees in Alexandria, are likely in some cases to exceed the value of the goods! What a comment on the Englishman's wide reputation for practical commonsense!

If British Prize Court procedure *must* be carried out in every detail that the lawyers can unearth, then why not instruct the Alexandria Prize Court to transfer the case to Bombay and Karachi and leave the Bombay and Karach Prize Courts to carry out all the details required by British Prize Court Law? Why put British interests in India to further losses and delays by compelling them to establish their positions in a Prize Court on the other side of the world? We address this enquiry to the local Chambers of Commerce. Perhaps they can give an answer.—"Sind Gazette."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 19th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		..	70
" " Imports	..	..	35,0 0
Mid. Americans	..	..	5.21d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	..	7.80d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. July	..	9.35
	Oct.	..	9.72
New York Official noon call	July	..	9.37
	Oct.	..	9.74
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. July	..	9.16
	Oct.	..	9.46

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 20.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	5.11
J. J.	5.13
J. A.	5.24
A. S.	5.33
O. N.	5.47
J. F.	5.61
M. A.	5.68
M. J.	5.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.13	5.09
June-July	5.17	5.11
July-Aug.	5.27	5.21
Aug.-Sept.	5.37	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.50	5.44
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.59
March-April	5.72	5.66
May-June	5.79	5.73

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 19th.

Good Bengal M.G.	..	..	3.85
F.G. " "	..	..	4.00
Fine " "	..	..	4.15
Good Oomra "	..	..	4.25
F.G. " "	..	..	4.40
Fine " "	..	..	4.55
Good M.G. Oomra	..	..	4.25
Fine M.G. "	..	..	4.55
Good Broach	..	..	4.75
F.G. "	..	..	4.90
Fine "	..	..	5.05

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	13,000
Futures at New York July	9.43
Previous closing price	9.36
Futures at New York Oct.	9.79
Previous closing price	9.73
Spot Cotton at New York	9.55
Previous price	9.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.24
Previous price	9.20
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.55
Previous price	9.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.78/90
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " 6 " ..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£120,000
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,042,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 19th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 34,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 34,000 " " to Bombay	}	1,46,000
Rs. 78,000 " " to Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta Bombay	} at 1-3 15/16	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta	} 52% {	above
" " Bombay	} {	that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Tenders on Bombay 1-4 (Min. Rate) Recived full
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred. Rs.
Rs. 8,85,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 4,00,000 " " to Bombay } 23,54,000
Rs. 10,69,000 " " Madras
Tenders on Calcutta Bombay } at 1-3 15/16
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 52% { above
" " Bombay } { that rate in full.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 30,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 at 1-3 31/32.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 19th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Jun-July ; sellers,	66
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July ; sellers,	65/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July ; sellers,	65/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July ; sellers quiet.	65
Bombay White sellers June-July ;,	67
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. not offered.	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
South Australian nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June ; value	49¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; value,	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June ;	51½
inseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June ; value,	53
Calcutta Linseed May-June Paid	55

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value,	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75¼
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal ..	10½
English best selected Copper	87
Hard spelter,	50
Iron Corrugated sheetd 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool,	£16 to £17

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally,	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	18/6
July,	18/6
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	18/7½
July	18/7½
September-October,	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21
July,	21
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/1½
July,	21/1½
September-October,	21/1½
Tone is quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June ;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	37/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	38/3

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 20.

The market this morning was quiet at yesterday's rates.

In the afternoon on receipt of higher closing advices from America rates became stiffer, but very little business was reported.

At Colaba a firmer feeling prevailed and prices advanced from Rs. 2 to 3 over morning rates.

A fairly large line of fine Broach was reported to have been done in the bazaars but beyond this no business of any importance was reported.

Ready cotton was in rather better demand than has been the case during the last few days.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach May 213
Fine M. G. Bengal May 164
Fine M. G. Khamgaum May 187

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach April 247
Fully Good M. G. Bengal January 186

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	245	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	212	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	190	183	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry' ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	175	161	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	201	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	199	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	187	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	217	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	204	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	221	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	164	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	193	..	..	July 1915
Do. ..	213	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th May, 1915:—

Cotton	12,916 Bales.
Wheat	56,769 cwts.
Linseed	11,477 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	3,556 "
Ginjellyseed	535 "
Poppyseed	806 "
Groundnuts	3,117 "
Castorseed	3,027 "
Rice	44,881 "
Mrabollams	2,400 "
Cottonseed	4,800 "
Mowraseed	202 "
Gram	3,150 "
Joowar	1,837 "
Barley	357 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-10-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 45 B. T. per candy.
Linseed. Ready	Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt. 8-4-3 R. D. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Ready	Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Bold	Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 29,
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Ready	Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 5-32d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready .....1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .....174 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 149½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-1-0

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There are no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Tranfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 20th May at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day and owing to better inquiry the rates presented an advancing tendency. Tata Iron and Steel shares almost kept unchanged.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 415, Indian Dying and Bleaching to Rs. 122½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,460, and Centrals to Rs. 1,860 X. D.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 270, Indore Malwas at Rs. 191½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 175.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,627½.

Gujarat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 101 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 49 X. D.

Bombay Telephones moved up to Rs. 120 X. D.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 219.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,090.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 162½.

Volkart Press shares were quoted at Rs. 515.

Port Cannings were in demand at Rs. 902½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 192½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Share Market boom in jute mill scrip continues with higher prices paid daily and buyers following the advance. Kamarhatty found takers at 164, Alliance at 170, Fort Glosters at 217, Belvedere 137 and the forward movement was continued all round, the market closing firm. There was only a limited business in coal and tea shares, the prices of which were unaltered and steady.

The following sales took place:—

Bhuskajuri 16/8, Burra Dhemo 9, 9/4, Empire 8/4, 8/8, Ghusick 12/10, South Govindpur 8/4.

Jute,—Alliance (ord) 168, 169, 170; Alliance (prefs) 99; Auckland (ord) 110 to 116; Auckland (prefs) 107, 108, 109; Barnagore (ord) 80, 81, 82; Belvedere (ord) 135, 136, 137; Clive (ord) 67, 67/8, 68, 68/8; Dalhousie (ord) 140 to 144; Delta 180, 181, 182; Empire (ord) 13/10 to 14/4; Empire (prefs) 103; Fort Gloster (ord) 216, 217; Fort William (ord) 67, 67/8, 68, 69; Howrah (prefs) 106. Hooghly (ord) 16/8 16/12; Hooghly (prefs) 11/14, 12; Kamarhatty (ord) 160, 161, 162, 163, 164; Kankanarrah (ord) 280, 285; Kelvin (ord) 161 to 165; Kinnison (prefs) 119, Lawrence (ord) 150, 151; Naihati (prefs) 107; Northbrook (ord) 14/4, 14/8; Reliance (ord) 131, 132; Soorah 100, 101, 103.

Tea,—East India 100; Hassaimara (prefs) 108; Kornafuli 91, 92; Okaytie (prefs) 106; Patrakhola 309 to 312.

Miscellaneous—Calcutta Ice 12/8; Chowringhee properties 102, India General 4 per cent. debentures 94.

Government Paper—three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93/4.

WHEAT PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The following are yesterday's wholesale wheat prices in the stations named:—

Lahore, eleven seers per rupee; Meerut, ten and a half; Jubbulpore and Delhi nine and three-quarters and Cawnpore nine and a half.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Mills was held at the offices of the Company yesterday to consider the Directors' Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1914, Mr. H. R. Greaves being in the chair.

The profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1914, showed a loss of Rs. 86,592-14-5. Up to the end of July the mills worked satisfactorily, but later on owing to the effects of the war, merchants were unable to ship or take delivery of their purchases which forced the Directors to resort to working short time. This the operatives refused, insisting upon either full time or complete stoppage, hence the Mills were closed from the end of September.

The Company's premises including machinery, stores and goods were fully insured for Rs. 45,03,000.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COY., LTD.

A meeting of the above Company was held in the same premises yesterday to consider the Annual Report ended 31st December, 1914.

The Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of this Company also showed a loss of Rs. 2,85,983-10-11. The same reasons were assigned for the deficiency caused to the Company in the working of the mills. The premises including machinery, stores, etc., were fully insured for Rs. 24,09,200.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COY., LTD.

In a meeting held at the offices of the above Company yesterday the Directors' Report, with the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1914, showed a loss of Rs. 91,479-14-3. The loss was due chiefly to the stoppage of the Mill during the months of October, November and December owing to the workpeople refusing to work short time which was necessary, in consequence of the war, as merchants were unable to ship or take delivery of their purchases and to the writing down of the value of stocks of cotton, yarn, etc., to the extent of over Rs. 78,400. In their last report the Directors had notified that they proposed to issue six per cent. Preference shares (preference both as to Capital and Interest) to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000, in consequence of the war this issue was postponed. The Directors were now considering what steps should be taken in the matter. The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, etc., were fully insured for Rs. 18,18,000.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B-9

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COY., LTD.

At the offices of the Company, a meeting was held yesterday to consider the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

The Annual Report of this Company also showed a loss of Rs. 56,773-2-2. This loss was due to the same reasons that were given of the above Companies. The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, and goods, were fully insured for Rs. 26,55,000.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COY., LTD

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1914, submitted for the consideration of the shareholders at a meeting held yesterday in the premises of the Company, showed a loss of Rs. 1.45,261-9-11.

The Company's explanation for the loss occasioned by it were the same as those in the preceding reports of the different Companies given in this column to-day. The Directors think that it is advisable that the Company be wound up and have made an offer to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry. which is under consideration. The Company's premises together with machinery, stores and goods were fully insured for Rs. 20,03,100. The Directors regretted to report the death of their colleague Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai who was one of the oldest Directors of the Company.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY TRADE CORRESPONDENTS.

BRINGING THE SELLER INTO TOUCH WITH BUYERS.

The following Press note has been issued by the Director of Industries in the United Provinces:—

One of the prime essentials to success in business is the provision of means for bringing the seller into touch with buyers over as wide an area as possible, and the slow growth—in some cases the actual decadence—of many of the minor industries of these Provinces may be traced to the lack of these means. As a first step in an attempt to evolve some degree of commercial organization for those minor industries, the local Government have recently decided, on the recommendation of the Board of Industries, to appoint Honorary trade correspondents for various Districts and industries whose function will be to correspond with the Director of Industries on all matters pertaining to the improvement of local industries. Through their agency information likely to be of value can be placed before the people actually engaged in industry, some measure of combination can in some places be effected, and it is hoped that eventually they will be the means of introducing the manufactures of the district to a much wider market than has hitherto been possible. Many of the art-wares of the provinces would meet with ready sale if they were placed before the public of Europe or America, but the individual maker does not possess sufficient capital to warrant his embarking upon an export trade, whereas with a central organization, capable of bringing his wares to the notice of such a public this should be practicable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that public spirited gentlemen interested in the welfare of their country's industries, will volunteer freely for this service. The Director of Industries at Cawnpore will gladly answer any enquiries for further information.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SUED BEFORE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

A CONDEMNED HOUSE AT DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

At the High Court before Justice Imam Mr. Buckland applied on behalf of the defendant in a suit brought by Mr. N. N. Sircar, Barrister, against Mr. J. T. Ranken, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, for an order that the hearing of the rule obtained in this case be adjourned for three weeks.

Mr. Sircar last year purchased a house called "Step Aside" in Darjeeling. This house is situated on the right of Bhutia Busti Road and under the Observatory Hill. Some years ago the Darjeeling Municipality condemned this house as unfit for human habitation. The Municipality also passed an order prohibiting persons to live there from 15th June to 30th September every year, that is during the rains. After purchasing the house Mr. Sircar had the house examined by the Municipal Engineer and asked Mr. Rankon to withdraw the prohibition and suggested that if he liked to settle the matter Mr. Sircar would take the opinion of the Advocate-General. That opinion was taken and it was in favour of Mr. Sircar. There was, however, no settlement and Mr. Sircar filed this suit before Mr. F. G. E. Piffard, who was Deputy Magistrate, Mansiff and Sub-Registrar, against Mr. Ranken who was Deputy Commissioner, Subordinate Judge and District Registrar, Darjeeling being a non-regulation District. On those facts the rule was issued on Mr. Ranken to show cause why the suit should not be transferred to the High Court. Mr. Buckland in applying for an adjournment said that in the rule Mr. Ranken was never described as Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule for a fortnight.

A congratulatory address will be presented to Dr. Joseph Albano de Souza, B.A., L. M. & S., J.P., by the Calangutenses resident in Bombay, at the hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano, on Sunday, the 23rd May, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the honour of "J. P." being conferred on him by Government.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOHRA'S COMPLAINT.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter in which, at the instance of one Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein Mandviwala, a notice was issued against one Adamji, a crier in the Dawoodi Borah community of Bombay, to show cause why process should not be issued against him on charges of insult, assault, wrongful restraint and defamation. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hoosein was for the respondent, and Mr. Gulamali C. Mulji and Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of witnesses.

The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that on the 24th ultimo, one Arsiwala gave a feast to the Dawoodi Borah community at Dawood Baug. The complainant as usual went there, and on entering the premises the accused followed him, caught hold of his sleeves and said he had received instructions from the Ameel of the community not to allow him to enter the Dawood Baug or to partake of the feast as he (the complainant) was, abusing the Mullaji Saheb. The accused then dragged the complainant out on the road and loudly proclaimed that he (the complainant) was prevented by the Ameel Saheb on account of his salaam having been stopped by the Mullaji Saheb, meaning thereby that the complainant was declared an out-caste. The complainant further alleged that he had been attending such feasts for the last twenty or twenty-five years and had never been prevented from attending them. The statement made by the accused was false and defamatory. The complainant had sent a notice to the Ameel Saheb but the latter had not replied to it.

Mr. Hussein submitted it was for a civil court to decide whether the applicant was rightly or wrongly excommunicated. The applicant was excommunicated four years ago over the question whether Borahs should wear gold-embroidered fez or white turbans and the applicant was excommunicated on his defying the authority of the High Priest and being disrespectful to him. Since then he had not been admitted to any of the communal feasts or other functions. He should have attempted to assert his right through a Civil court instead of choosing this method. The respondent, being the crier, did not allow the applicant to enter the place. No force was used.

Mr. Desai argued that as force was used to his client it was a matter for the Criminal Court to decide. His client was never excommunicated. Mr. Desai asked the Court to call Nomanbhai, the Ameel in Bombay, as a witness.

Mr. Gulamali said this application was made with a view of injuring the feelings of the Borah community by forcing the Ameel's attendance. If necessary, his evidence might be taken on commission.

The Magistrate said the Ameel would be examined by a commission. The notice matter was adjourned.

THE AMEEL EXAMINED.

Subsequently the Magistrate proceeded to the Badri Mahal in the Fort to record the evidence of the Ameel.

Mr. Nomanbhai, the Ameel, said the complainant was excommunicated by the Borah "jamat" at Kapadvanj and there were general orders that a man put out of caste should not be admitted into caste institutions.

At the Court's suggestion, the witness said he would prevail upon the Mullaji and the "jamat" at Kapadvanj to re-admit the complainant if he tendered an apology and agreed to conform to the rules of the "jamat."

The complainant agreed to give a written apology.

The Ameel said that if the complainant wanted to enter the "jamatkhana" he must, according to rules, put on a white turban and not the fez.

The complainant said he would rather pay Rs. 200 to the "jamat" than dispense with the "fez."

The suggested settlement thereupon fell through.

Mr. Desai said that in view of the evidence of the Ameel he had nothing to say.

The Magistrate said it was a matter for a Civil Court and dismissed the complaint.

CUSTOMS PEON SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Ganpat Babaji, a peon employed at the Customs, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 30, belonging to Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs.

It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last Mr. Crawford gave the accused a cheque on the Mercantile Bank of India for Rs. 30 to cash. Sometime after, the accused returned with a story that he was coming back with the money after cashing the cheque when the notes which he had put in his waist-band had fallen out on the road. When asked by Mr. Crawford why he had not put the notes in his pocket he made no reply. On Monday he brought Rs. 10 in cash, saying he would pay the balance leter on. Mr. Crawford sent him away to give him an opportunity of bringing the balance, but he did not turn up again. Information was given to the Police, who found that on Sunday the accused had given Rs. 12 to his wife and Re. 1-4 to his brother-in-law to buy a new cap, and had bought a new "dhotar" for Re. 1-8. The Police recovered Rs. 5 from the accused's wife, who had paid Rs. 7 out of Rs. 12 to her landlady.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Musa Haji Sharif with possessing one grain of cocaine without a license.

On Wednesday night the accused was arrested on suspicion, when a packet of cocaine was found on him. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

34 DISCHARGED OUT OF 35 IN KOT WASAYAWALLA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 20.

In the Kot Wasayawalla case the Special Tribunal has framed charges against one accused for dacoity and mischief by fire and discharged the remaining thirty-four. The defence will be heard on the 26th instant.

The Basti Naurang case from Jhang begins on 21st.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Dr. E. F. Underwood as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay, has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

"Why wait for that hoarseness to wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable? coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at daylight.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m. The Palace Varieties Co., supported by Capt. Collear.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Indian Specie Bank, Meeting of Shareholders, Share Brokers Hall, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

DUHAN—Killed in action in France on the 26th April 1915, Major F. T. Duhan, 19th Punjabis. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

CABLE—On the 9th May 1915, killed in action in France, Second-Lieut. George Pickersgill Cable, 2nd. Batt. Rifle Brigade, dearly loved and only son of Sir Ernest and Lady Cable of Lindridge, Bishopsteignton, S. Devon and 29, Hertford Street, London W.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—Steadfast and True ..... Teike
Selection—Vernique ..... Messager
Valse—Columbine ..... Gardener
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Song—(Cornet Solo) Good Bye ..... Tosti
Selection—Pelissiana on Songs by the late H. G. Pelissier
Dance—In the Shadows ..... Finck

THE PARSEE, LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the above Company held on the 12th instant, it was resolved that as by reason of its liabilities the Company cannot continue its business, it be wound up voluntarily.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, B.A., will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Amroli House Girgaum Back Road.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay held on Sunday last, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1915-16:—

President, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., L.L.B; Vice President, Mr. M. D'Cunha, B.A.; Hon. Secretay, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho; Treasurer, Mr. A. Fernandes, Committee Members Messrs. M. S. Noronha, V. Albuquerque, C. M. Sequiera, J. P. Rego, G. H. N. R. Saldanha, A. Fernades; Committee Members, Messrs. Auditors: Mr. R. S. Coelho, and Mr. R. C. Aranha.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague and five attacks and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague attacks being reported one each from Mandvi Market, Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 61, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 119 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,662, out of which 34 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these latter, B Ward 21, C Ward 6, D Ward nil, E Ward 5, and F. and G. Wards nil.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Calcdonia with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant arrived Aden at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 20th idem.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 8th instant passed Suez at noon on Wednesday the 19th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette, with the English mails will arrive here this morning from Aden. The mail passengers will enbark and disembark at the Carnac Bunder from to-day instead of the Apollo Bunder, owing to the approaching monsoon.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of London left Liverpool on the morning of the 18th instant outward bound.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 15th instant is as follows:—

Bombay City, 38; Broach District, 5; Surat Town and Port, 3; Bulsar Port, 4; other places in Surat District, 2; Thana District, 21; East Khandesh District, 3; Nasik District, 11; Poona Town, 5; other places in Poona District, 8; Sholapur District, 11; Satara District, 5; Kolaba District, 2; Karachi Town and Port, 137; other places in Karachi District, 7; Hyderabad District, 26; Nawabshah District, 2; (for past week), Larkana District, 1; Sukkur District, 18; Cutch State, 5; Kathiawar Agency, 5; and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 15. Total 334.

In addition to the changes in the Posts and Telegraphs already announced consequent upon the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell's proceeding on leave next month, Mr. H. N. Hutchinson relieves Mr. Clarke as first Deputy Director-General, Mr. G. W. Schoneman succeeds Mr. Hutchinson as second Deputy Director-General and Mr. P. C. Byrne from Madras becomes Post Master-General, Bihar and Orissa, vice Mr. Schoneman.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY PALACE.

At the Gaiety last night the Palace of Varieties Co. staged a novel show entitled, "A Cow Boy's Joy Night." The costumes of the artistes were original and striking. They presented ragtime medleys buckswing dances and frontier days of the past and were supported by Capt. Collear, the original wild West Indian who performed a number of sensational feats, such as double rifle shooting, flying targets in the midair, the human target and lasso throwing. The pictures were also interesting.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

POLICE SPY CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case yesterday counsel for the defence cross-examined Kirpal Singh.

To Mr. Labbu Ram witness replied that he was not related to Bala Singh Zaildar or Mula Singh, the approver.

He told Mr. Mukand Lal Puri that he kept the Amritsar police regularly informed of the doings and plans of the conspirators but his reports were all made verbally. He never informed Balwant Singh of Mr. Tomkin's letter to the Officer Commanding.

Mr. R. N. Sahai elicited the information that the bombs which witness brought to Lahore from Amritsar, were placed by Harnam Singh Tunda in an almirah of house number 1 after which witness went and reported to the police. It was he who proposed the raid on the police station of Lokoki at the suggestion of the police who wanted to waylay and arrest the whole gang in a body. The raid was not carried out for want of opportunity as the date of the rising had been changed from the 21st to the 19th February 1915.

In reply to Mr. Rauf Ali the witness explained that when he made his statement to the police he did not know that Amar Sinh had turned approver. When accepted as a member of the party in Mula Singh's place he was asked to do the work of rebellion and not according to the instructions given.

Asked by one of the Commissioners witness answered that he had in the beginning mistaken Pingley for a Bengalee and spoke of him as such in his reports to the police.

Pingley also cross-examined Kirpal Singh; in reply to one of whose questions he stated that he had brought with him his clothes which had been damaged by acid falling on them. His own burn was an ordinary one and he got over it without any medical treatment.

Sowar Rajinal Singh, the next witness, corroborated the incident of Jagat Singh and his two companions visit to the cavalry lines near Sargodha.

Ralla, Lambardar of Sangowil and Indar Singh, a pensioner, deposed to the visits of Canta Singh, Nur Singh and Harnam Singh to their village. Harnam Singh after his return from America lived in a hut near a well outside the village and worse the dress of a Sadhu. The three used to lecture to the people in the dharmsala urging them to pay no revenue to the Government, to rob Lambardars when they went to the tahsil to pay land-revenue, inciting Indians against the British Government, reciting seditious poems and misleading the people by stories of the British being about to leave India to be succeeded by the German "Raja."

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

ECHO OF A BOMBAY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Beachcroft delivered judgment in the rules issued on behalf of Jatindra Mohan Pal and Nilmoni Nag calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why the conviction of and the sentence passed on the petitioners should not be set aside.

Pal was charged with counterfeiting the trade-mark of Calvert and Co's carbolic tooth-powder and Nag with abetment by dealing in Pal's tooth-powder bearing the counterfeit trade-mark.

The first petitioner was prosecuted in Bombay sometime ago for the same offence but on his giving an undertaking not to sell his articles any more the prosecution was withdrawn.

Mr. Mitchell, Solicitor for Calvert and Co. found Pal's tooth-powder in the Calcutta market and prosecuted both Pal and the shop-keeper Nag who were convicted and fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that the expression "trade-mark" must not be confined to the trade-mark of the complainant registered in England but must include the whole design on the top of the box and the black label pasted round the side of the box. Apart from two minor points of difference, the imitation of the whole design was marked and complete and the intention of the petitioners was to deceive The rules were discharged.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

ENDS IN UPROAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 20.

An Australian mail message reports that the Women's International Peace Conference at The Hague ended in an uproar on May 1st. German delegates controlled the proceedings despite the protest of two English delegates against pro-German resolutions. The Congress adopted a resolution demanding immediate peace.

WAR GIFTS.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lady Earle, on behalf of the Rani of Bijri, has remitted to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association the complete cost of a motor ambulance for service at the Front. This is the first motor ambulance sent to the War by an Indian Lady.

£50 FOR PROVISION OF CHARPOYS.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has sent £50 to the Assistant Director of Medical Services in East Africa for the provision of charpoys for the sick and wounded of the troops operating there. The Council has already sent several consignments of its Red Cross gifts to Mombassa.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE GAZETTE.

Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., the well-known Railway Bookstall proprietors, have undertaken the sale of the Indian Ambulance Gazette, the official organ of the Indian St. John Ambulance Association. It can now be obtained at any of their bookstalls.

MAHARAJA OF JIND'S PRESENTS.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jind has presented six cases of Sikh prayer books and Sikh combs to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association for despatch to the Sikh soldiers serving at the Front. This is the fourth consignment of Sikh religious books received and forwarded to the various war zones by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association.

THE GAEKWAR'S GIFT OF TENTS.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has supplied thirteen tents to the Imperial Government for the Army. His Highness has arranged for the necessary refreshments, to the British Troops, while passing through Baroda Station.

UNDER THE "DEFENCE ACT."

Orders under the Defence of India Act have been served, we learn from our Delhi message dated May 17th, upon Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, editors of the "Hamdard and Comrade" newspapers, says "The Tribune" directing them to remain within the limits of the Delhi Province and by 22nd instant to take up their residence within the Notified Area of Mehrauli and not to move therefrom without the sanction of the district magistrate, nor attend meetings of a political or public nature. In connection with the above, Mr. Mahomed Ali's own paper, the "Hamdard" of Delhi dated May 18th, publishes the full text of the order of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, a copy of which was delivered to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali by a Police Inspector at noon on Sunday. The order, which is in English, is issued under Rule 3 of the Rules issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 3 of the Defence of India Act (IV of 1915) and directs Mahomed Ali to remain within the limits of the Delhi Province and within such reasonable time as may be prescribed by the District Magistrate of Delhi to take up his abode within the Notified Area of Mahrauli in Delhi province and not to leave it, without the written sanction of the District Magistrate, for such time as the order remains in force, not to take part in any meeting of a political or public nature. It is also stated in the order that any violation of the objects and terms of the order would make Mr. Mahomed Ali liable to the punishment specified in Rule No. 4 of the said rules. The District Magistrate, Delhi, further prescribes that Mahomed Ali should take up his abode in Mehrauli at the latest by 22nd May 1915. The "Hamdard" goes on to publish a translation in Urdu of the terms in which Mr. Mahomed Ali acknowledges the receipt of the order, which retranslated stands thus:—

Received a copy of the order of Mr. Hailey. It cannot be made out clearly who would arrange for board and lodging, nor whether from Mahrauli I shall be able to continue the editorship of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard." I may also mention that I am not keeping good health and that I prefer to go to a colder place. In fact I was about to proceed shortly to Mussourie. Has Mr. Hailey any objection to my proceeding there? Here I shall hardly be of any use to him. I should also like to be informed whether these orders have been issued on behalf of the Government of India, or are Mr. Hailey's own doing. Mr. Shaukat Ali who is Mr. Mahomed Ali's brother, in acknowledging the receipt of the order also enquires whether Government would arrange for his board and lodging free as he, being a poor man, should not be required to increase his expenditure.

TEXT OF THE RULES.

The following are the rules 3 and 4 of the Government of India rules (issued under Section 2 of the Defence of India Act) which are referred to in the order of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi regarding Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali:—

3. Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable ground for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person—
   (a) shall not enter, reside, or remain in any area specified in the order,
   (b) shall reside, or remain in any area so specified,
   (c) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order.
4. Whoever, being a person, in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall be liable to fine.

SPORT AT HOME.

CRICKET PROSPECT.

BRITISH GOLFERS FOR AMERICA.

CRICKET.

That a good deal of club cricket will be played by those officers and men in training near London is pretty obvious, and the assistance of the military will be heartily welcomed, while every facility will be afforded the latter to take part in inter-regimental matches on pitches gratuitously granted by club committees. Already several regiments in training have taken full advantage of the generous offer and clubs have arranged fixtures. For instance, Harpenden C. C., the club for which that famous player C. H. Titchmarsh plays, has already arranged to play nothing but military games during the whole of May. Again, although the historic Mitcham C. C. will not play this season as a club, yet the committee has offered to lend the pitch for any military fixtures that may be necessary. Moreover, Hampstead, the crack North London organisation, has decided to meet some of the schools, and also to open the pretty Lymington-road enclosure for any inter-regimental games that may be required.

Not a few of the principal London clubs that have closed down temporarily through the loss of most of their members will still keep the grounds in condition, and for those members who are desirous of getting some practice the nets will be erected daily throughout the season. Besides Hampstead, such prominent organisations as Ealing, Southgate, Croydon, Pallingswick, Forest Hill, London County and Westminster Bank, etc., will also adopt this excellent system. It will enable the older members to continue their connection with the club besides assisting in providing a certain amount of revenue for the general weekly expenses.

In the annual report of the Surrey County Cricket Club, which is to be presented at the annual general meeting to be held on Thursday, May 6, it is stated that, as the benefit to Hobbs had proved a financial failure, owing to the war, it has been decided to give the player another benefit. It is also hoped that it will be possible to play some matches in July and August.

GOLF.

Harry Vardon and Edward Ray have now completed arrangements to make another tour in America during the summer. With the championship and all other events at home abandoned, it was possible for them to choose their own time for the trip, and they have decided to sail from Liverpool on the Lusitania on May 15.

One of the objects of the tour is to take part in the American Open Championship, which is fixed to take place at Baltinsol on June 15 and following days:—

The arrangements for the tour have been made in London with Mr. A. H. Findlay, of the John Wanamaker Stores, New York. The players are assured plenty of engagements. Two years ago, when they were in the States, they were offered more matches than they could possibly take part in, despite the fact that their fees were the highest that had ever been paid. Vardon, I understand (writes "Saracen"), has been offered an engagement to go on the music-hall stage to appear in a sketch. The contract is for 12 weeks at £100 a week, and it is possible the champion will accept it, provided that it does not interfere with his competing in the championship. Vardon has never performed on the stage before; but during a previous visit to the States he gave hourly displays of imaginary shots in the window of one of the big stores.

BOXING.

An interesting match was staged at The Ring (London) during mail week, Henri Tyncke, of Belgium, and Tom Tees, of England, being the principals. The latter was at a disadvantage in regard to weight and height, and his superior cleverness as a boxer could not make up for this. He certainly out-boxed his rival, particularly in the sixth round. Tyncke, however, was a much harder hitter, and he sent Tees to the boards several times. The home man took some heavy blows in the seventh and eighth rounds, being knocked down three times, whereon the referee stopped the bout in favour of Tyncke.

CLEVER FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

An excellent bout was furnished by the match between C. Hardcastle, of Barnsley, and Young Brooks, of London, at the National Sporting Club on April 19. It was the chief bout of the evening, and as the men are in the front rank among feather-weights, something good was expected. The Yorkshire boxer had only appeared at headquarters once before, but he then proved himself a very hard hitter for his weight. He again showed to advantage in this respect on Monday, but Brooks is tough and well able to take punishment. During the tenth round Hardcastle was very aggressive and fairly went for his rival. Brooks surprised his man, however, as after "covering up" for a few moments he suddenly met his opponent's rush with a splendid right, which dropped the Barnsley man. Hardcastle commenced to show signs of weakness during the fourteenth round, and Brooks piled on the points, so that he gained the decision, in a very even and interesting bout, at the end of the twenty rounds.

BILLIARDS.

At Messrs. Thurston's, Leicester-square, on April 17, Inman and Gray continued their match of 18,000 up for £200. In the afternoon Gray scored 946 to 750. He made breaks of 235 (186 off the red ball), 114, 44, 54, and 168, while Inman made 118 (from 78 unfinished), 77, 82, 73, 173, 56, and 65 (unfinished). Interval scores: Inman (in play) 8,251: Gray, 7,812. At night Gray scored 848 points to 750, making breaks of 105, 251, 165, 55, and 84 to Inman's best of 145 (full), 178, 83, 154, 72, and 57 (unfinished). Closing scores: Inman (in play), 9,001; Gray, 8,660.

YACHTING NOTES.

THE FASTEST YACHT IN THE WORLD

It is reported from America that Mr. P. W. Rouss, a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, has recently placed an order for a steam yacht with Messrs. Cox and Stephens, the well-known yacht designers. The new vessel is to be fitted with turbine engines and oil-fuel water-tube boilers, and on a length of only 225ft. it is said that a speed of no less than 33 knots has been guaranteed. It is difficult to imagine, writes "The Standard," that this yacht can be of much practical use for pleasure purposes, but her owner will certainly have the fastest yacht in the world, and one which would be extremely suitable for patrol service.

Twenty per cent. of the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club are now serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the front.

The Duc de Montpensier's steam yacht Mekong, which has returned from a protracted cruise in the East, has been laid up at Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's Southampton yard.

Mr. Adrian Hope has been elected cup-bearer of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, in succession to the late Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu.

The hospital yacht Queen Mothe- (ex-Paulina) has sailed from Southampton for the French coast. She is in charge of Lieut.-Commander Grahame White, R.N.V.R.

Mr. G. H. Harrison, of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and chairman of the Solent Classes Association, has been re-elected chairman of the Southern Seas Fisheries Committee.

THE RAINBOW DAMAGED.

The ex-racing schooner Rainbow which is on a voyage from Southampton to the Cocos Islands, where her owner, Mr. Cluaies Ross, intends to use her for trading purposes has received some damage to one of her bilge keels, and has put into Gibraltar for repairs. Mr. Ross bought Rainbow to replace the schooner Ayesha, which, it will be remembered, was stolen by some of the survivors of the German cruiser Emden when that vessel was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

Major the Earl of Erne, M.V.O., D.S.O., the well-known Irish yachtsman, who is at present a prisoner of war in Germany, has been elected commodore of the Dublin Bay Sailing Club.

The Duke of Westminster's barque Belem, which has been undergoing extensive alterations at Messrs. Summers and Payne's yard at Southampton, is now being fitted out for use as a stationary hospital ship in France.

Commander Peel Ritchie, R.N., who is a prominent member of the British Motor Boat Club, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry during the naval operations at Dar-es-Salam, East Africa. It is reported that Commander Ritchie was wounded no fewer than eight times during the action.

In the current issue of the "Yachting World" there is an interesting account of the Australasian Inter-State race for the Northcote Cup. The contest took place at the end of February, the holders of the trophy, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron, being represented by the Mylne-designed yacht Rawbite II. The cup was won by the challengers, the St. Kilda Yacht Club, of Victoria, whose representative, Killara, won the first two races and secured the rubber.

DEPARTURE OF MAORI CONTINGENT FOR THE FRONT.

PATRIOTIC MOTHERS.

"The Times" Wellington correspondent writes:—

The third reinforcements of our Expeditionary Force were reviewed before their departure of Egypt, but though reckoned to be fully up to the high standard of their predecessors they took second place in the public interest and enthusiasm to the Maori contingent which accompanied them.

This force, which was at first to be 200 but has been increased to 500, excited much admiration by its smart, athletic and soldierly appearance. The Maoris were magnificent fighters in their natural state, and that they have not all been ruined in physique by a generation of peace was conclusively shown by a glance at their men on parade. Proof had previously been supplied that the old spirit is not dead. They have caught the war fever just as badly as their pale-face fellow-subjects and shown themselves equally eager, as one of their orators expressed it at the review last week, "to uphold the *mana* of their King." "No *tangi* (*i.e.*, lamentation); only glad" was the comment of a Maori woman on the fact that she was sending two sons to the front. An eager spectator of the review was an old lady of nearly 90 who is said to have contributed 11 descendants to the Maori Contingent. There cannot be many mothers in the Empire who have done better by it than this.

But not all the Maori mothers are of the Spartan type. One of them recently appeared before the Commanding Officer of the contingent with £100 for the purposes of buying her son off by paying for his uniform and equipment and refunding his back pay. The son was summoned and told that he was free to take the £100 and go with his mother. Without hesitation he replied. "I see the £100; I knew my mother will be angry; but my heart tells me to go to the front." And he went.

The mother of another Maori trooper arrived in Wellington to see her son a day too late and had to send him her farewell message by wireless. The message:—"Be brave; do your duty. *Kia Ora* (*i.e.*, fare well." In telling this story Mr. Massey added that he believed the message to be characteristic of New Zealand mothers.

Our women, whether white or brown, have indeed displayed a magnificent patriotism, and our confident belief is that their sons will not disgrace them.

BOMBAY SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES FINAL.

The final of the Gentlemen's Doubles handicap brought a long Lawn Tennis Season to a close at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday. If Polo and Racquets have fallen through owing to the war, there has been no noticeable falling off in the sport under mention, and entries for the various events have been large as ever. In none of the events have the winners had what may be called as easy passage, which not only proves that the handicapping has been good but that the class of players has been up to a very fair mark all round.

Of the two doubles finalists, Bartlett and Edwards' have had rather the more comfortable time of it, as only Kemp and Sherston Baker forced them into three sets, the latter having had a hard time of it against Kebblewhite and Milne, between whom it was a toss-up. Of the others E. Reid and Lowndes had very little the worst of exchanges with Baker and Stileman, and in the semi-final the latter only won after losing the first set to W. Reid and Hardie.

Baker and Stileman were owed a point in every other game and played well together. The former kept the ball low and on settling down was useful at the net, whereas Stileman scored most in his startling cross-court shots. Bartlett has been seen to better advantage though some of his back-hand shots were good, Edwards the steadier and getting up well to many which seemed to have been placed well out of his way. There was nothing deadly in any of their serves.

On opening, Stileman and Bartlett each lost their serves, then Baker went ahead with a love game. Bartlett losing chances at the net, Edwards lost his, but they took Stileman's. From 3-2, however, Baker and Stileman went right away to set, the last being a love game against Edwards.

In the next Stileman began well and Bartlett lost his after getting to Deuce. Baker lost his, and Edwards winning a long game was level at 2-all. They were ahead after taking Stileman's serve, but Bartlett lost his and Baker took the lead at 4-3. Here Edwards again drew level, but the next two went the other way, and with them the set and match.

Result:—

C. D. Baker and C. G. Stileman, pl. 3/6, beat L. S. Bartlett and H. B. Edwards, Scr.; 6—2, 6—4.

The following are results:—

FIRST ROUND.

Bartlett and Edwards, scr.; Begbie and Curry, plus 15.1; Sothers and Marryat, — 3.6; Bridgman and Lester, plus 15; Milne and Kibblewhite, plus 16; Kemp and Sherston Baker, plus 4.6; Rose and Kilby, — 2.6; Loch and Critchley, plus 3.6; Jackson and Macbeth, plus 3.6; Sherwood and Johnson: scr.; Remrick and Williams, — 4/6; Saxby and Simms, — 3.6; Calvocoressi and Bunbury, — 15; Montgomery and Kennedy, plus 2.6; Pachey and Trevor Robinson, scr., beat Borisson and Turner, plus 4.6; 12.10, 1.6, 6.3; Renny and Pearson, plus 15.2, beat McCormack and Hart, — 5/6; 6.8, 6.2, 6.4; Powell and Fisher, — 4.6, W. O. from Nicholson and Binning, — 15.3; Rigby and Ward, — 15; McQueen and Bremdenbury plus 4.6; Baker and Stileman, plus 3.6; E. Reid and Lowndes, plus 3.6; Bromham and Eyres, plus 3.6; Cook and Fordyce, plus 15; Fletcher and Wilson, plus 3.6; Medley and England, — 30; Rose and Hughes, plus 15; Crawshaw and Jolly, plus 5.6; Crawford and Jackson, — 15.3; W. Reid and Hardie, scr.; Dawson and Raper, plus 3.6; Froom and Hogg, — 4.6; Baines and Bruce, plus 5.6; Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Bartlett and Edwards beat Begbie and Curry, 6-4, 6-4; Marryat and Sothers W.O. from Bridgman and Lester; Kemp and Baker beat Kibblewhite and Milne, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5; Loch and Critchley beat Rose and Kilby 17-5, 6-4; Sherwood and Johnson W. O. from Jackson and Macbeth; Saxby and Simms beat Rennick and Williams, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2; Montgomery and Kennedy beat Calvocoressi and Bunbury, 6-3, 6-1; Renny and Pearson beat Robinson and Pechey, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0; Rigby and Ward W. O. from Powell and Fisher; Stileman and Baker beat McQueen and Brandenburg, 6-0, 6-2; Reid and Lowndes beat Bromham and Eyres, 6-4, 7-5; Fletcher and Wilson beat Cook and Fordyce, 6-4, 6-4; Rose and Hughes W. O. from Medley and England; Crawford and Jackson beat Crawshaw and Jolly, 7-5, 6-2; Reid and Hardie W. O. from Dawson and Raper; Baines and Bruce beat Froom and Hogg, 6-1, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND.

Bartlett and Edwards beat Marryat and Sothers, 6-1, 6-4; Kemp and Baker W. O. from Loch and Critchley; Sherwood and Johnson W. O. from Saxby and Simms; Montgomery and Kennedy beat Renny and Pearson, 6-0, 6-3; Baker and Stileman W. O. from Rigby, and Ward; Reid and Lowndes beat Fletcher and Wilson, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Crawford and Jackson beat Rose and Hughes, 6-4, 6-3; Reid and Hardie beat Baines and Bruce 6-4, 6-3.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bartlett and Edwards beat Kemp and Baker, 6-0, 5-7, 6-2; Montgomery and Kennedy beat Sherwood and Johnson, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2; Baker and Stileman beat Reid and Lowndes, 6-4, 10-8; Reid and Hardie beat Crawford and Johnson, 9-7, 7-5.

SEMI-FINALS.

Bartlett and Edwards beat Montgomery and Kennedy, 6-3, 6-2; Baker and Stileman beat Reid and Hardie, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

FINAL.

Baker and Stileman beat Bartlett and Edwards, 6-2, 6-4.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 21, 1915.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The news of a ministerial crisis in England has come upon India as a complete and sudden surprise. It may be, probably it is, the case that it has come as a surprise to people at Home. But, at least, it is reasonable to suppose that something has been known during the past few days to readers of English newspapers of the important developments that were taking place. On Saturday last, Lord Fisher had a two hours interview with the Premier. For two days he did not attend the Admiralty. So the resignation, which was only communicated to us yesterday, must have taken place on Saturday. In the meanwhile, events of such importance in the political world are taking place that a complete reconstruction of the Ministry is in progress. There is to be a coalition cabinet. Only the Premier and Sir Edward Grey will remain in their present posts. The leaders of the Opposition and the Labour Party are to be called in and Mr. Balfour is to move from his "room at the Admiralty" to the head of the Board. What does it all mean? What has happened? Can it be possible that the public in Great Britain and Ireland are as ignorant as the public in India of the causes of these momentous changes? It is true that Mr. Asquith made only the briefest possible statement to Parliament, that he did not announce the composition of the new Cabinet, or the resignation of Lord Fisher and that the House adjourned till June 3rd, so that no further statement can be made through that channel for a fortnight. But it is amazing, if nothing more is known in London, than the few scrappy rumours from journals, more or less reliable, which Reuter telegraphs.

Apparently everything dates and arises from Lord Fisher's resignation. And it did not require the prescience of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to suggest to the man in the street that two masterful personalities at the Admiralty had clashed. But is is due to the country and the Empire at large that they should not be kept in ignorance of the nature of the causes of the clash. The First Sea Lord of the Admiralty at the present moment is almost the most important man in the Empire, for on his advice and his direction of naval policy and strategy hangs the safety of the Empire. The Empire, therefore, ought not to, and cannot be, kept in ignorance of the advice he has given, the refusal of which has brought about his resignation, until everything is cut and dried, and the whole matter disposed of. Public opinion, not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the Empire, should at least have the opportunity of judging whether the advice should have been rejected by the Government. That the Prime Minister has probably acted wisely in deciding against Lord Fisher is to be assumed from the apparent fact that the leaders of the Opposition, headed by Mr. Balfour, are prepared to join him and that the ex-Premier is going to the Admiralty. But that does not, in our view, alter the contention that, in a matter of this sort, there should be no sort of secrecy or mystery; that the public should not be told what has happened until Lord Fisher's resignation is irrevocable, a new government formed and his successor appointed. It is obvious that a difference of the very highest moment must have arisen. If it were merely a "clash of personalities" in the sense that Lord Fisher could not get on with Mr. Churchill, or that the latter wanted to override the former in professional or technical matters, there could be no doubt that the matter ought to be settled, at such a time, by the resignation of Mr. Churchill, not the First Sea Lord. In time of war and grave national danger the professional naval or military adviser should be supreme. In time of peace he may be overridden and if he does not like it he can go. It is clear, therefore, that Lord Fisher either wants to do something, of which not only the First Lord but the whole Government disapprove, or that he disapproves of something the Government is doing or is going to do. That is what the public want to know and what they ought to be told with the least possible delay.

Apart from the merits, whatever they may be, of the Fisher controversy, we think it will generally be regarded as a fortunate development that a coalition government should be formed. Mr. Asquith said in the House that "there had been no change of any kind in the policy of the country regarding the continued prosecution of the war with all possible energy, and by every available resource." That, indeed, is the policy of the whole country and every party in the State, and it is incontestable that it will be better directed by a Government representative of every party. The Unionist leaders took up the attitude from the beginning of the war, that, while they would support the Government and drop ordinary party controversies, they would not, as a matter of principle, accept responsibility for the results of a policy, in the making of which they were not officially concerned. That, we think, was a mistaken attitude. By joining the Ministry Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law or Lord Lansdowne do not in any way incur responsibility for any mistakes of omission or commission that occurred previous to the war, but they fulfil the highest patriotic duty in accepting joint responsibility with their political opponents for the conduct of the Government at a time when the whole nation is united in the task of grappling with a powerful enemy. Another argument that was used in the Unionist press was that it was undesirable to abrogate the functions of a responsible Opposition. There is not much substance in that, since the Government, with the silent consent of the people, have practically abrogated the functions of Parliament itself. It seems to us that the national credit and the task on which the Empire is engaged will gain enormously by this final obliteration of all party distinctions, and a union of forces which will enable the Government to go forward, strengthened by the inclusion of all, instead of half, the political talents of the day. There will still be plenty of scope for reasonable and responsible criticism. But it will be the better for being deprived of all suspicion of party bias. Whatever may be the causes of the change that is taking place, Mr. Asquith has undoubtedly taken a wise and courageous step, which stamps him more emphatically than ever as the natural leader of his fellow-countrymen at this grave epoch in the history of the Empire.

A USELESS AND MISLEADING REPORT.

We publish on another page what may be described as a devastating criticism by a correspondent of the recent Government report on the Oil-pressing Industry in the Bombay Presidency. The writer of the criticism declares that the report is in many respects of a most perfunctory character; many of the statistical tables supplied are meaningless, others are inaccurate and misleading. The charge of perfunctoriness is borne out by the failure of the Report to deal with and properly to investigate some of the most important features of the industry in the Presidency, notably the important and extensive experiments carried out by Messrs. Tata and Sons, and their valuable results. No particulars, as the writer points out, are given as regards the economic working of the mills, the capital invested, the machinery used or the important factor of the cost of crushing. But curiously enough a great deal of attention is given to the advantages (*sic*) of the Expeller plants, though none to the difficulties of working them and the failures of mills in which they have been tried. The Report might, in fact, have been written with the object of "booming" the Expeller press, which has been tried, found wanting and condemned by a leading international authority. The Report contains some remarkable recommendations which do not bear investigation. But supposing for a moment that all the recommendations made in the Report for increasing the output could be carried out, what is to be done with the enormous quantity of the oil that would be produced? India is so backward in the industries in which oils are utilised as raw products that, if we were to say that the oil produced in this country is mostly consumed for edible purposes, we would not be far wrong. There are no industries in the Bombay Presidency in which oil is put to any technical uses, and again, as the attempts at export trade in this line have so far failed, no alternative is left but to consume it locally. If any artificial and premature attempts are made to convert the large quantity of seed produced, nearly four times the quantity we want for use, into oil and cakes without finding new uses therefor, the industry is bound to suffer considerably. Our attention must not in the first instance be directed to any of the means suggested in this Report, but towards the development of industries such as soap, varnishes, boiled oils, glycerine, candles, etc., for which there is an extensive local market. Once these industries are given a start the oil industry will begin to develop *per se*, and is bound to thrive. Nitrogenous products are till then bound to go out of the country and any cry against it will be only a waste of energy. There is another fatuous suggestion in the Report, recommending the increase in the acreage under oil seeds. The instructive and valuable inquiry of Mr. Dutta on behalf of the Government of India on the question of high prices in India has shown that oil seeds have already usurped a very large area. This matter is seriously engaging the attention of the authorities and publicists. Then there is a suggestion of imposing a duty on the imports of vegetable oils from foreign countries. A reference to the import figures in the appendix of the Report will show that the principal vegetable oil that comes to India is linseed oil from the United Kingdom. The oil that comes to India is mainly boiled oil, and, unless factories for its manufacture are erected in India, the imposition of the tax would have to be borne mainly by the Indian consumer. Another suggestion refers to the reduction of railway freight on oil seeds as a sort of impetus to this industry. The freight on seeds is already low, and any reduction in that will only help the export trade and not the indigenous oil industry in India. What is required is a reduction of the rates on the products of the industry, e.g., oil and cakes. The Government Resolution calls this Report "interesting and instructive" and its suggestions "useful and practical"! We are afraid that is an opinion that few, who have studied the matter, will endorse. It is to be regretted that there is nothing in the Report to direct the oil industry into proper and useful channels.

Notes of the Day.

Coalition Ministries.

Though there have been esveral coalition ministers, so-called, in England there is no precedent for the formation of a "national" Government such as that which, apparently, is now in process of construction. The Coalition Ministry, under the Duke of Portland in 1783, was not a national coalition in the proper sense, but a combination formed by the Whigs to set their power against that of the Royal House. All the other ministries to which the description coalition could be given, have been merely instances in which the leader of one party persuaded members of another to join his ministry, owing to the inability of either to command by itself the confidence of the King, Parliament or the country,—such was the case with the famous "Ministry of all the Talents" in 1805; or where, as in the case of the great Unionist Coalition of 1886, a section of one party have allied forces with their former opponents to defeat a particlar policy of which they disapproved. But in the latter case there was not what could be truly called a coalition ministry until nine years later. The new Ministry is almost completely national; it needs but the inclusion of Mr. Redmond to make it entirely so.

The Newcomers.

All the Unionists, who, according to the rumours mentioned by Reuter, are to be included in the new Government have been ministers before, with the exception of Mr. F. E. Smith. Mr. Balfour, has been President of the Local Government Board 1885; Secretary for Scatland 1886; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1887-1891; First Lord of the Treasury 1891-92 and 1895-1902 and Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal 1902-1906. Mr. Bonar Law has never been in the Cabinet but was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1902 to 1906. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1895-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1900-1902; Postmaster-General 1902-3; and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1903-1906. Lord Derby, who in the South African War was the only popular censor that has ever been known, was Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1900-3 and Postmaster-General 1903-6. He is a typical Stanley, but has not the abilities of some of his forefathers. It is notable that, while Lord Haldane is mentioned as going out of the Cabinet, the newcomers mentioned do not include a possible Lord Chancellor. Perhaps Sir John Simon is to create a new record in precocity.

The Stopping of Racing.

There are signs of an increasing awakening to the gravity of the times among those who have hitherto failed to appreciate the need for a national concentration on the serious concerns of the Empire. The Stewards of the Jockey Club made a grave mistake, and entirely misjudged national sentiment, when they decided to continue racing. They have now been subjected to the unpleasant experience of being asked by Government to do, what they ought to have done of their own accord as a matter of decency, good taste and patriotism in the beginning. When the question was under discussion some time ago and Lord Rosebery advnaced the irrelevant plea that the need of English horses would be endangered by the stoppage of racing, a certain distinguished and noble lady, who was working in a soldiers' hospital in France, wrote to England voicing the distress which the continuance of national pastimes was causing to English people who had to live in France and could realise the painful effect which this apparent indifference to the gravity of the war was having upon the French people. And she suggested that, if the preservation of the breed of English horses was in question, it could be maintained by the continuance of racing solely at Newmarket, its natural home. That advice was then ignored. But fortunately, by the request of Government, it has now been accepted.

Guildhall Meeting.

The distinguished gathering composed of Cabinet Ministers, High Commissioners representatives of Colonies and India and, last but not least, the unofficial representatives of the British people themselves, which met in the Guildhall on Wednesday, will go down in history as one of the most memorable meetings that has assembled in that historic hall. The enthusiastic scenes which, according to Reuter's telegram, marked the proceedings of the meeting, bore witness to the epoch-making change in the character of the Imperial relations with the Dominions and India which the war has brought about. As far as India, herself, is concerned the solemnity of the occasion was only matched when some months ago the Under-Secretary of State read to an overwhelmed and delighted House of Commons the dramatic message announcing the loyal support of the Princes and Peoples of India from the Viceroy. The eloquent tribute which Mr. Asquith paid in thanking the Dominions, India and the Protectorates for their services could only have been paid by him alone. With the masterly instinct of his mind he characterized the services in the only manner in which they should have been, namely, that far from being rendered from considerations of self-interest, they were the outcome,—the inevitable outcome,—of the liberal and far-sighted policy of co-operation which has marked the advent of the Government of which Mr. Asquth has been the head. In the case of India it is true that this policy has not been put to the test to an extent equal to that in the case of the Dominions. None the less the spontaneous outburst of loyal attachment in India was inspired as much by the recognition of the indissoluble bonds existing between this country and England as by the sure confidence of her people in the desirability of the British connection. And in this hour of trial India demands only that the British people should understand her and her people as she and they really are. For on this understanding alone depends her destiny.

The Mahomedan Education Conference.

Lord Willingdon has acted wisely in declining to encourage the movement recently set on foot to have two Mahomedan Educational Conferences in this Province instead of one. For the last seven years the Government of Bombay has encouraged and patronised the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, which has its head quarters at Poona. Lord Willingdon himself opened its annual session in September last, when he made a remarkable speech emphasising the representative character of the institution. Mr. Nasrulla Khan, of Sachin, proposed this year to revive a Conference, which was started some twelve years ago, and which has held no meeting for ten years. H. E. the Governor, however, has very properly declined to extend his patronage to this Conference.

The Health of the City.

A slight rise in the mortality returns was noticed last week in comparison with the figures of the previous week, the total number of deaths registered being 492. As, however, this total included 11 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil, the total mortality is reduced to 488, giving the death-rate of 25.90. In the corresponding week of last year, no less than 739 deaths were registered and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the years 1910 to 1915 stood at 765. Plague registered 42 attacks and 40 deaths during the week, being 1 attack less but 3 more deaths than in the previous week. Eighteen out of the thirty-two municipal sections of the city returned cases. It should be remembered, however, in this connection that the corresponding week of 1914, had registered 170 deaths from plague and that the past quinquennial mean had stood at 150. There were 27 attacks and 17 deaths from small-pox during the week, while cholera was absent. The mortality from other main diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 28, other tubercular affections 11, diseases of the respiratory system 132, diseases of the digestive system 13, diseases of the nervous system 32, old age 24 and debility and anaemia 49. There were 302 births during the week.

Educating Women.

The first Annual Report of the Seva Sadan Home Classes Committee has just been published. The movement for which the Committee is responsible is one more evidence of the growing tendency, specially in Bombay, of all classes in the country to help themselves. As it is, education of girls is not progressing as it ought to, and the conditions in India as yet and for many years to come, until social reform takes more practical shape, demand in many cases that this education shall break off at an age which is far too early for the securing of satisfactory results. Indian womanhood was the first to awake to the need of solving this problem by employing a mistress to spread the elements of education among women residing in chawls. Though the results were not very encouraging the idea of carrying education to the very doors of women was not given up. A strong impetus was meanwhile received from a request addressed to the Seva Sadan by a meeting of women in Bombay held on 13th November, 1913, urging the opening of continuation classes where grown-up women, with the responsibility of household duties resting on them, could give their leisure hours to the learning of some special subjects, calculated to improve their minds and train their hands. Accordingly, a humble beginning was made with the opening of a class in Girgaum on 26th January, 1914, wit' five pupils whose number towards the end of the year rose to 162. Corresponding to the growth in the number of pupils, there has been a growth in the number of classes, for Gujarati speaking as well as Marathi speaking women, in the subject of instruction. The subjects include Marathi, Gujarati, English up to the fourth standard, religious instruction, history, geography, singing, sewing and First-aid.

Teaching of Home Nursing.

Lately the Committee has very wisely arranged for the teaching of home nursing. This work will supplement the efforts now being made by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon to promote a knowledge of home hygiene and of the elementary principles of safeguarding the health of mother and baby at birth. Another entirely new field of activity, upon which the Committee entered, was the opening of the Normal classes. It is always the Government's plea, whenever an extension of primary education is urged, that the paucity of efficient teachers is the greatest obstacle. It was with the object of helping the spread of education among girls by offering trained and certified teachers in larger numbers, as well as in the hope of utilising the spare energy of a large class of women, who are in poor circumstances and are under a great necessity of earning for themselves, but for whom no profitable and honourable career is open, the Committee opened a Normal Marathi class which began with 18 women pupils, now risen to 44, of whom about 20 are teachers already working in schools. It is to be hoped that the class will soon be registered and that Government who, according to their admission, are fully alive to the urgent need for trained teachers for girls' schools will do its part in furthering the work which the Seva Sadan Committee, with the help of voluntary workers, has taken in hand so successfully.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COALITION GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN THE EAST

GERMAN RETREAT IN POLAND

In the House of Commons Mr. Mr. Asquith announced that steps were in contemplation involving the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the reconstruction would be for the purposes of the war only and that there had been no change of any kind in the policy of the country regarding the continued prosecution of the war.

An earlier telegram said the exact allocation of the offices is not mentioned, but the names of those who are likely to retire and enter the Cabinet are given. It is understood Lord Fisher has resigned and that Mr. Churchill will leave the Admiralty, but will remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as First Lord.

It is officially stated that the battle on the left and the upper Vistula and the whole of the Galician front attained terrific intensity on Monday. Strong enemy forces in the Opatow region in Poland were hard pressed and fled behind Iwaniska, vigorously pursued. It is said that between the Przemysl marshes and the Dneister the enemy is striving for success at all costs. The enemy in the Bukhovina, are reported to be exhausted and the Russians are constantly advancing.

The bad weather continues in the west and nothing is reported except some artillery firing.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords said that the progress in the Dardanelles was necessarily slow as it was the most difficult country, but the Turks, who were constantly reinforced, were being gradually driven back from positions of great strength.

There were enthusiastic scenes at the Imperial patriotic meeting at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, to thank the Dominions, India, and the Protectorates for their unparalleled services in the war.

The Viceroy's war telegram mentions that the Italian newspapers regard war as virtually having been declared by the unanimous accord of the King, Government and the people.

The sinking of two British vessels by submarines is reported.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 19.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith announced that steps were in contemplation involving the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis.

LONDON, May 19, 6.15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith added that nothing had yet been definitely arranged but in order to avoid any apprehension he wished to make three things clear.

Firstly, that any changes would not affect the positions of the Premier or Sir Edward Grey.

Secondly, that there had been no change of any kind in the policy of the country regarding the continued prosecution of the war—(loud and prolonged cheers)—with all possible energy, and by every available resource.

Thirdly, he said to all parties alike that any reconstruction would be for the purposes of the war only and would indicate nothing in the nature of surrender or compromise of any party's political ideals.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law said: "The sole idea of any steps is the best method of finishing the war successfully. We leave out of our minds absolutely other considerations, political or otherwise. It is obvious that our political questions can be settled after the war."

LABOUR PARTY TO BE REPRESENTED.

MR. HENDERSON TO JOIN THE CABINET.

LONDON, May 19, 6.15 p.m.

Reuter learns that at a meeting of Labour members at the House of Commons, it was decided to accept Mr. Asquith's invitation that the party should be represented on the national government.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will join the Cabinet and that Mr. Brace and another will receive minor posts.

The House of Commons has adjourned to 3rd June.

PROBABLE ALLOCATION OF OFFICES.

RESIGNATION OF LORD FISHER.

LONDON, May 18.

Persistent reports are current in the lobby that a coalition government is about to be formed.

Three Unionist leaders conferred with Mr. Asquith to-day. The exact allocation of offices is not mentioned, but it is rumoured that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. F. E. Smith and Lord Derby will enter the Cabinet, while Lord Haldane, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Birrell will retire.

It is understood that Lord Fisher has resigned and that Mr. Churchill will leave the Admiralty but will remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as First Lord.

TWO MASTERFUL PERSONALITIES CLASH.

LONDON, May 18.

No statement was made in Parliament to-day but it is reported in the lobbies that the resignation of Lord Fisher has caused a crisis.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that two masterful personalities have clashed at the Admiralty.

KING'S VISIT TO TYNESIDE YARDS.

LONDON, May 20.

The King inspected the Tyneside yards yesterday.

GERMAN RETREAT IN POLAND.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN BUKHOVINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20.

It is officially stated that the battle on the left and the upper Vistula and the whole of the Galician front attained terrific intensity on Monday.

Strong enemy forces in the Opatow region were hard pressed and fled behind Iwaniska, vigorously pursued.

The enemy, in the Jaroslav and Lezakhow region succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the San.

We hold both sides of the river south of Jaroslav.

The bombardment of Przemysl continues.

We repelled violent attacks between the Przemysl marshes and the Dneister, where the enemy is striving for success at all costs.

We dislodged the Germans from the trenches they captured on Sunday.

The enemy in the region of Delatyn and Kolomea is exhausted, and we are constantly advancing here, capturing prisoners and booty.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, May 19.

A communiqué says that the bad weather continues and there is nothing to report except some artillery firing. Two German attacks eastward of the Yser were defeated by our fire.

NIGHT ATTACK CHECKED.

PARIS, May 20.

The evening communiqué says:—The weather is still bad. The fog is very dense and no action has anywhere been attempted.

A German night attack at Bois le Pretre was immediately checked.

BRITISH NIGHT ATTACK.

PENETRATING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The following has been received in Simla from England describing the British advances on the 16th May:—

The "Times" military correspondent writing from Northern France says it was decided to risk the night attack necessary for the British to act in order to support the Allies and as we could not smash the German parapets with high explosives, it was necessary to attack with bayonets at night.

A well aimed, deliberate, fairly heavy fire in progress all the previous afternoon and well into the night, wrecked the German barbed wire in parts and every now and then caused an explosion.

The front selected for attack ran from Festubet to Richebourg and we were from 0 to 300 yards from the front trenches of the enemy.

The attack commenced at 11-30 p.m., bayonet and hand grenade being used and our left centre dashing in with cold steel penetrated two lines of German trenches, and on the extreme left Indian troops penetrated an opening made by the left centre and outflanked and broke down the defences in front of the original left of our attack.

At 3 a.m., our infantry on the right attacked the German trenches in the Festubet direction, soon mastered a front of 1,400 yards overwhelming the second line and penetrated the German reserve trenches.

EXCELLENT REGIMENTAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

A "Pioneer" special cable from London says that in the operations round La Bassee the regimental work was of the highest character. Several Aldershot battalions greatly distinguished themselves as well as Indian units. Successful charges made were marked by much individual gallantry. There will be many mentions in the despatches. Sir Douglas Haig again did well.

DARDANELLES.

TURKS BEING DRIVEN BACK.

INDIANS' BRAVERY IN MESOPOTAMIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener said that the Indians had shown their value and bravery in routing the Turks in Mesopotamia.

The progress in the Dardanelles was necessarily slow as it was the most difficult country, but the Turks, who were constantly reinforced, were being gradually driven back from positions of great strength.

POISONOUS GASES.

REPRISALS DECIDED UPON.

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Kitchener announced that the British and French Governments felt that the troops must be adequately protected from poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods, thus removing the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which existed if we took no steps.

Lord Kitchener called for three hundred thousand more recruits to form new armies.

KITCHENER'S ARMY.

AGE LIMIT RAISED.

LONDON, May 19.

The age-limit of Kitchener's army has been raised to forty.

PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, May 18.

In the Commons, on the motion for adjournment, a number of Ministerialists urged the abandonment of the voluntary principle in the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Tennant in reply, asked the House to remember what such change would mean but he did not deny that there might arrive a time when such policy would be desirable.

BRITISH VESSEL TORPEDOED.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SAVES CREW.

LONDON, May 19.

A German submarine has torpedoed the British steamer Drumcree off Cornwall. She was little injured and was taken in tow by a Norwegian steamer.

The submarine returned and sank the Drumcree, the Norwegian steamer escaping.

The latter, however returned and saved the British crew.

The above is significant in view of the announcement in New York from a German authoritative source to the effect that the submarine campaign had been suspended until Germany replies to President Wilson.

The Drumeree was built in 1905 by Messrs. R. Thompson and Sons, Sutherland, for the Astral Shipping Co., Ltd., and had a gross tonnage of 4,062.

TORPEDOED IN IRISH SEA.

LONDON, May 20.

The steamer Dumfries has been torpedoed in the Irish Sea. Two were drowned.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, May 20.

Correspondence is issued between the Foreign Office and Sir Henry Howard.

It concludes with a telegram from Sir Edward Grey, dated May 3rd, regretting to learn that Germany had broken faith with the Vatican in refusing to carry out the agreement to release incapacitated civilian prisoners, to which Germany had assented on February 26th.

IMPERIAL PATRIOTIC MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT GUILDHALL.

GLOWING EULOGIES OF DOMINIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 19.

There were enthusiastic scenes at the Imperial patriotic meeting at the Guildhall, to-day, to thank the Dominions, India and the Protectorates for their unparalleled services in the war.

A very distinguished gathering was present, including Cabinet Ministers, High Commissioners and representatives of Colonies and India.

The Lord Mayor presided.

Mr. Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the sons and daughters of the overseas dominions whose record was so magnificent that any empire might take the highest pride therein. (Cheers.) Their generosity, devotion and willingness to endure hardship and face death was due to no consideration of self-interest. We were now gathering in an hour of trial the fruits of a far-sighted imperial policy. (Cheers.) There was no part of the Empire which would not suffer annihilation rather than become subject to other sovereignty. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Bonar Law also delivered a glowing eulogy of the work of the Dominions.

TRADING WITH ENEMY IN CHINA.

QUESTION OF TOTAL STOPPAGE,

LONDON, May 19.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir William Bull, said that the Government was considering the question of total stoppage of trading with the enemy in China.

The action would be taken as soon as we were assured that similar action would be taken by Japan.

ROUND ABOUT YPRES.

DESPATCH RIDER'S IMPRESSIONS.

A medical student who is at the front as a motor-cycle despatch rider in the R.A.M.C. and has been stationed at or near Ypres for some time, writes about the town:

"Does it not seem funny to you that the few people who are in this town carry on their ordinary work as if nothing was happening? They just come to their shop door and look out if a shell bursts near. The women and children are just the same and only shrug their shoulders.

"I am having a very decent time altogether. I have even managed to get a mattress to lie on now. Previously I slept on a tiled floor which was always wet. You know, whenever it rains all the houses in this town get flooded, because the roofs are all smashed in. I wish you could see this town. It is a big place but absolutely in ruins. It is like, say, Canterbury, but has a big market-place; a fine cathedral, town hall, and famous 'Cloth Hall,' all in ruins; all churches partially destroyed, houses and hotels also in ruins, great shell holes in the streets, public gardens smashed to atoms, and whole streets and squares full of piles of bricks and masonry. Anywhere in the middle of the street you may come across a piece of masonry or part of a statue. I know exactly where all obstacles are now and can ride round them at night easily. The cathedral clock is lying in the middle of the market square.

"Just received the sterilising tabs from father. All our water comes in water-carts in which is chloride of lime, so that we should be safe. We boil it also. Imagine, by the way, bad tea with no milk and tasting strongly of chloride of lime."

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

OPATOFF.—In Poland, 35 miles east of Kielce.

KOLOMEA.—In Bukhovina, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Czernowitz.

PRZEMYSL.—In Austrian Galicia, on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles W. of Lemberg.

JAROSLAV.—About 15 miles north of Przemysl.

DALATYN.—In Bukhovina, on the Pruth, about 20 miles west of Kolomea.

IWANISKA.—A town of Poland, 51 miles south of Radom.

BOIS LE PAETRE.—In Woevre to the north west of Pont-a-Mousson.

SITUATION IN ITALY.

WAR PRACTICALLY DECLARED

THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 18th May:—

Sir John French reports that the First Army has gained further successes in the direction of La Bassee and trenches on the front of Lavant have been captured. Several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops and one while trying to surrender was caught by the German artillery fire and practically annihilated.

The French continue to progress in the region of Het Sart and the Germans have now completely evacuated the positions they were still occupying to the west of the Yser Canal.

A Russian communiqué explaining the withdrawal in Western Galicia says the Germans had concentrated in Western Galicia a large number of troops from the Western front necessitating the stoppage of the Russian advance in the Carpathians and eventually the German reinforcements were so considerable that the Russians had to withdraw from the original fortified lines in Western Galicia, but the enemy was never able to break the Russian front. Perfect order was maintained in the withdrawal and enormous losses were inflicted on the enemy.

On May 14th the third army deployed in San and Placant to enable the adjacent armies to unite their front, although to do this the Russians had to fall back from the Carpathians. They simultaneously made a decisive offensive in Eastern Galicia and inflicted a servere defeat on the Austrians on the Dneister along a front of 100 miles.

The Italian newspapers regard war as virtually having been declared by the unanimous accord of the King, Government and the People.

GIRLS WORKING FOR 25 HOURS AT A STRETCH,

MAGISTRATE'S REFUSAL TO LIMIT LABOUR.

At Leeds Messrs. Granwood and Batley (Limited), engineers, of Armley, near Leeds, were summoned on April 19 under the Factory and Workshops Act for keeping women at work longer than the specified periods. The women were engaged on cartridge machines. It was alleged that a girl under eighteen years of age who went to work at six o'clock on Friday morning, remained at work till seven on Saturday morning, and that an older woman, starting work at 6 on Friday morning worked till eleven on Saturday morning. Mr. A. Willey, defending, said that the firm were working under military orders, and he contended that there must be a great deal of elasticity in such matters. The girls could either sit or stand, as they desired, and the work was not arduous. The girls were earning from £1 to £2 a week, and the firm had exhausted all the labour that could be obtained in Leeds. It was a matter of life and death that the output of cartridges should be increased, and the firm had no personal interests to serve. If such prosecutions were to be brought it would simply mean that the War Office and the Admiralty would send someone down to take charge of the works, who would inform the Home Office authorities, that they were under Government control.

The Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Harold Marshall) said there had been clear infringement of the Factory and Workshops Act, but it was most important that ammunition should be made. He was not going to do anything to prevent it. It might be that the Home Office had not varied the Order, and were leaving it to the common sense of Magistrates. It seemed to him to be idle to ask any Court to do anything to limit the output of ammunition. It was not suggested that any man, woman, or child was going to be any the worse for the extra work. If they wanted him to stop it they must get a mandamus. He decided to adjourn the hearing sine die.

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, vice the Hon. Sir John J. Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months from the date of relief. Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., will act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, and Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., as Under-Secretary to Government' Separate Department, during the absence of Mr. Turner.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Blasio Paes as acting Consul for Cuba at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Zuberbuhler.

Mr. Maxwell Laurie resigns the Indian Civil Service on completion of his leave.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, May 17.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Cadogan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major H. M. Finch, Berkshires.
Captain G. W. Hunt, Northamptons.
Captain A. Festing, Irish Rifles.
Captain A. O'Sullivan, Irish Rifles.
Captain A. K. Hargreaves, Rifle Brigade.
Captain P. Kennedy, Rifle Brigade.
Captain S. A. Sherston, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H. W. Barnett, 13th Londons.
Lieutenant R. L. Neill, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant R. A. Finlay, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. H. Leigh, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant W. G. Burn, 13th Londons.
Lieutenant R. M. MacGregor, 13th Londons.
Lieutenant N. Sewell, 13th Londons.
Lieutenant T. E. Turner, 13th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant B. Eden, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant E. Mason, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant D. W. Ryan, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Bourchier, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. Druitt, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. Watson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Bourke, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. McLaughlin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. Cable, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant Honourable H. R. Hardinge, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant F. S. Raikes, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant T. Stanhope, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant R. G. Malby, 13th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant L. Stern, 13th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Child, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant E. Castelli, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Dixon, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. R. Tennant, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant N. Lawrie, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. T. Shaw, Sussex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. B. Dickinson, East Lancs.
Lieutenant R. J. Legard, West Yorks.
Lieutenant C. Pottinger, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Helmers, Irish Rifles.

Casualty lists of Australians in Dardanelles contain five hundred men, of whom thirty-three are killed and thirty officers wounded, including Majors Lam. R. Snowdon and J. Stewart.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel V. Pigott, Warwicks.
Major O. C. Baker, Irish Rifles.
Major R. P. Harvey, Berkshires.
Captain J. Blakiston-Houston, 11th Hussars.
Captain J. G. Dill, Leinsters.
Captain Honourable B. Russell, Artillery.
Captain E. F. Villiers, Sussex.
Lieutenant J. Combe, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant C. Moke Norrie, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant G. La Nauze, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant J. S. Martin, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant J. E. B. Miller, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant C. Newport, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant G. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant E. Linton, Medicals.
Lieutenant E. Nind, Devons.
Lieutenant R. Moody-Ward, Berks.
Second-Lieutenant R. Somerset, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Churcher, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. P. Clarke, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant A. de Hamel, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant A. Dicker, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant G. Talbot, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant L. Taylor, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant D. Bridge, Berks.
Second-Lieutenant L. E. Atkinson, Berks.
Second-Lieutenant G. Coey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. Mew, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. Craigmile, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant T. Quincey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant C. Z. Beresford, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant J. Peake, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Vanstittart, 11th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lomax, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Phillips, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. Paterson, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant C. Baker, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Gabriel, West Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant F. Joslin, Hussars.

MISSING.

Captain C. Werner, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant W. Watney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant O. Austin, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant C. Windus, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. Blacker, Northants.
Second-Lieutenant R. Randall, Northants.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Pearce, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain G. M. Mouat, 1st Londons.
Lieutenant H. Goldsmith, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant Sir W. Hoste, Rifle Brigade.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain J. Isaac, Reserve.
Lieutenant G. G. Hodgson, Berkshires.
Lieutenant D. A. MacGregor, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Cunliffe, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant M. Day, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. Lipscomb, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. Watkins, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. Juckes, Sussex.

LONDON, May 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major E. S. Williams, Monmouthshires.
Major C. L. Robinson, Monmouthshires.
Capt. A. Baillie-Hamilton, Seaforths.
Capt. H. T. Edwards, Monmouthshires.
Capt. H. Haycock, Leicesters.
Capt. T. R. Scott, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. A. Cramsie, Northumberlands.
Lieut. E. S. Phillips, Monmouths.
Lieut. A. K. MacLean, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. M. Pern, Medicals.
Lieut. H. A. Sim, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. S. Bastigan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. Hemingway, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. D. A. McDougall, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Railton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. K. A. Steward, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. P. Weinberg, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Brownlow, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. K. Shann, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Briscoe, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Severne, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Garnett-Botfield, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. D. Shennan, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. Hazledene, Welsh Fusiliers.
Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. F. Crook, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. G. C. S. MacLeod, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Benham, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. D. C. Brown, Durham Lights.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

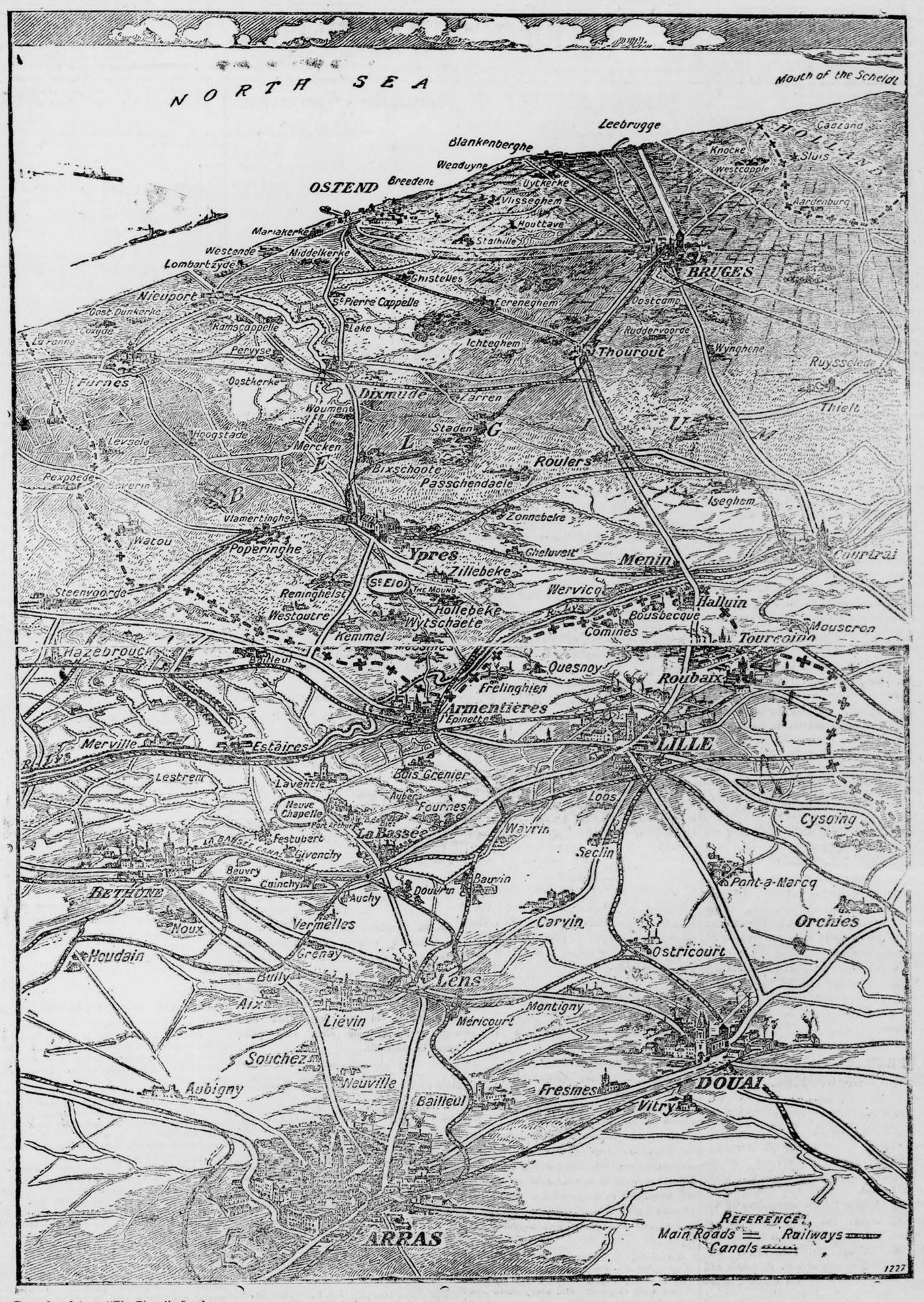
Second-Lieut. G. Bunce, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant T. Crawley, Worcesters.

DARDANELLES—DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. Stanborough, South Wales Borderers.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WHOLE AREA.



Reproduced from "The Times", London.

The above map gives a bird's-eye view of the whole of that part of the Western Front in which the recent successes of the British, French and Belgian troops have been achieved. By referring to the recent reports of Field Marshal French and the French communiques, the reader will be able to identify on this map the various localities referred to. We published the other day a map showing the area of the fighting round St. Mihiel and between that place and the Metz line, where the French have also achieved striking successes.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

A War Office cable, dated May 15th, has been received by the Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, Advocate-General of Madras, intimating that his son, Second-Lieut. G. F. F. Corbet, of the Welsh Regiment, was admitted on the 14th inst., to No. 7 Stationay Hospital, Boulogne, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the neck and that he is seriously ill.

Other cables say that he was wounded on May 9th and is making good progress.

The above information will be received with regret by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, for it was only quite recently that they received the news of their son Lieut. Reginald Corbet being killed in action.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been for six months serving in a private and quite unofficial capacity with our Indian troops in France, and if there is one thing more than another which has impressed me it has been their splendid response to the care their officers have lavished upon them. I am therefore not a little surprised to learn that ill-timed attempts have been made to spread rumours in India that they are discontented and badly-treated.

In the hope that my assurances may comfort some anxious families in India I am venturing to write rather fully on a subject of first importance to all of us.

In the first place then as regards food and clothing the men are unanimous in their appreciation; as a French officer has expressed it "all that even a British imagination has been able to contrive is done for the comfort of the Indian troops." They are in the first place the only soldiers of the 12 millions engaged who always have fresh meat. As regards quantity too there is always more than enough, and as to quality I can vouch for it that whenever I have been invited to share their rations they have been excellent.

Then as regards clothing, the Indian soldier is incomparably better off than the French troops; not only is he supplied with very thick underwear and blankets but overcoats and "British warms" of the same pattern and material as those supplied to the British soldier are given him, and we have often jokingly counted 6 or 7 layers of warm garments on some jolly little Gurkha or colossal Sikh! When the troops go north a goat-skin coat is added, and braziers for use in trenches are served out.

Besides all that the Sircar is doing in these ways, private endeavour in England has lavished gifts of clothing and other "comforts" upon the Sepoy, and the whole country from the King-Emperor downwards was delighted to help in this labour of love

But there are things not so obvious but no less important. What of the discipline? War is not in this respect a picnic and many a British soldier could tell of the iron hand of discipline; it is the same, no better and no worse for the Indian, except that he is kept more vigorously within the camp confines. But all lovers of India will surely rejoice in this; for, whether he be Sikh or Mahomedan, the Indian soldier is exhorted by his religion to avoid the "snare of the grape" and in hospitable France it is not easy. Need I say more? The men themselves realise that those measures are for the maintenance of their Izzat and if there is grumbling it is of a genial kind; it is the soldiers' privilege to "grouse."

With regard to the relationships between British officers and their Indian comrades in arms, I can only say that if these relationships could be achieved in other walks of life the great race problem in India would be almost solved. Let me quote the words of an acute French observer. "No hauteur, no rudeness; an ever ready care for their men." And to this we may add that there is a geniality and even a playfulness often to be observed in these relationships which are hardly to be found elsewhere between officers and men. Whatever his attitude to Indians *en masse* the British officer swears by his own men!

The health of the Indian troops is on the whole excellent and their spirits admirable: modest and cheery they always return one's salutation with a smile and eager assurance that all is well.

Lastly in Hospital and Convalescent Camp the utmost that skill and patience can do is being done and I have no hesitation in prophesying that our gallant troops will return to India more loyal and devoted than ever to the Empire in whose cause they are so ready to lay down their lives.—Yours, etc.,

KENNETH SAUNDERS.

Eastbourne, April 15.

VATICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS ITALY

PRIESTS URGED NOT TO FORGET THEY ARE PATRIOTS.

The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" learns that the Pope, in receiving a political personage recently, deplored the attitude of certain of the so-called Clerical Press in maintaining a neutralist campaign, and declared that in the event of Italian intervention priests must not forget that they were patriots. When intervention becomes inevitable the Pope will address a letter to the clergy of Italy reminding them of their double duties as patriots and priests. The Vatican does not work for intervention, but should it come it will see that the hands of the Government are not tied by any action of the Clerical Party.

The Papal organ "Osservatore Romano," in a leading article denied the now-famous interview published by Karl Von Wiegand. After emphasising the Pope's ardent desire for peace, expressed in various manners on various occasions, the "Osservatore Romano" deplores the fact that too often the words of the Pope have been badly reported, giving rise to irritating interpretations. The official organ again points out that Von Wiegand was only accorded an audience, that the Pope naturally talked on the sad conditions of this war, and again expressed his earnest desire to do everything for peace. The Pontiff added that when the neutral Powers, amongst which the United States was a leading one, thought that the propitious moment had arrived for initiating action in favour of peace, he would be happy to use all his influence in such a noble and sacred cause. The manner in which Von Wiegand chose to express these sentiments of the Pope was naturally left to him.

A telegram from Vienna to the "Secolo" states that the Commission for regulating the course of the River Isonzo, on the western frontier of Austria, has decided that in spite of the gravity of the international situation the work shall be prosecuted as an urgent public work. The news is of interest, as the Italian-Austrian negotiations had included the question of carrying the Italian frontier as far as the course of the Isonzo.

OIL-PRESSING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

A REMARKABLE GOVERNMENT REPORT.

"BOOMING" THE EXPELLER PLANT,

We publish below from a correspondent,—who is an expert on the subject—an article, which severely criticises the recent Report issued by Government on the oil-pressing industry of the Presidency.

The Government of Bombay in July, 1912, decided to institute a survey of the oil-pressing industry of the Presidency. The survey was commenced in October, 1912, and finished in March, 1913. The inquiry was to be conducted on certain lines indicated in a Government Resolution. The Report on this subject seems to have been submitted to the Government late in 1914, that is, after an inexplicable delay of over a year and a half, and that, too, not without some reminders in the Legislative Council. It bears the impress of having been written on insufficient materials and abounds in inaccuracies, e.g., fats are repeatedly called carbo-hydrates. However let us take the Report as a whole and see if it is likely to be of use to the industry.

The Report is made up chiefly of tabular statements and statistical figures abstracted from Blue Books, which occupy about sixty pages out of eighty-three. When in a Report of this nature the matter consists mainly of statistical tables, full notes and comments showing the variations in figures and their causes always form an indispensible part of it. It is indeed unfortunate that this Report has not followed the usual methods adopted in the other Government Reports, e.g., Trade and Census Reports, and consequently the statistical tables found therein, which form the bulk of the Report, are practically meaningless. For instance in the first chapter the total export of oil seeds from the Bombay Presidency in 1908 in shown at 14 millions and in 1913 at 51.85 millions, without any explanation as to the causes of this extraordinary rise in the export. These tables are again of very little value unless there are, side by side, tables to show in what parts and in what proportion these seeds were produced as was done by Dr. H. H. Mann in his report on the same subject, for the total quantity of seeds exported from the Presidency was not entirely produced in the Presidency itself but a large quantity was drawn from Central India, Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Mysore, Madras, and other distant places.

THE JAMSHED MILL.

Coming to Chapter II. in which different oil mills of the Presidency are described, we find that the treatment of the subject given therein is similar to that adopted by Dr. Mann in his able report. It is strange that, though the Government specially required that inquiries should be made at, and visits paid to, the mills worked on a large scale no effort was made to visit several important oil mills. For instance one of the largest oil mills belonging to Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., was never inspected and all the information that was obtained regarding it was from a casual inquiry on the Telephone. It is not, therefore, surprising to find the following description of it in the report, viz., that "owing to various reasons the Jamshed Oil Mill owned by the Tata's has recently stopped working!" This sounds like bazar gossip. There is not a word about the valuable results of their experiments and experience. It needs no comment, especially considering that lakhs of rupees were spent by the enterprising Tatas merely in the investigation of this industry. Then, again, no particulars are to be found as regards the economic working of the mills, capital invested, the machinery used and above all as regards the important factor of the cost of crushing. We are, however, given a complete list of expeller mills, but the difficulties encountered in working them and the causes of the rapid failures of some of these mills are not given. If the opinions and views of different oil mill owners, managers, and persons interested in this industry had been invited with an open mind as is usually done in the case of other Government inquiries of importance, there would have been materials sufficient for a very useful compendium on this subject and then the Government Resolution on this subject would have been of an entirely different nature.

A SUPERFLUOUS TABLE.

The next Chapter claims to give a detailed account of the oil seeds. The table given is superfluous. It does not show the acreage under oil seeds, quantities crushed, quantities available and kinds of seeds pressed and used for different purposes in the various parts of the Presidency. Again, there is a statement of the uses to which the products are put in far away places like Timbuctoo but not of the uses to which they are put to in the Presidency itself. If this had been done it would have helped the present millers to a large extent and given an impetus to the industry. The drain of oil cakes from the country is attributed only "to the prejudice started by the Telis." No account is taken of the fact that the great demand in the foreign markets for these cakes has created such high prices as are prohibitive to the ryots. As an illustration of this, last year groundnut cakes were sold in the Bombay market at prices ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per ton for German ports. It was not possible then for the cultivators to use these cakes, but now when there is no German demand for these cakes they are sold at about Rs. 40 per ton and even less. This low price has made it possible for the cultivators to make use of them.

THE GHANIS.

The next Chapter deals with methods employed for the extraction of oil from seeds from the indigenous Ghanis to the much talked of Expeller. The statements of the percentages of oils from different seeds given in different parts of the Report are inaccurate and even conflicting. As an instance of the glaring inaccuracies found in the report, one finds that the production of the country ghani is given at 60lbs. a day in one part, whereas in the other part this very production is shown to be 100 lbs. per day! Both these figures are however incorrect but in any case the production is never so low as 60 lbs. which it is to be regretted is taken as the correct figure by the Government in their Resolution.

Now taking the number of Ghanis to be 6,300 and the daily production per ghani to be 100 lbs, as stated in the Report itself, the total daily production comes to 6,30,000 lbs. nearly 280 tons. The Report however, estimates it at 125 tons. Similarly taking the 630 rotary ghanis and 500 lbs. production per ghani their daily output comes to approximately 140 tons. The report gives this estimate at only 30 tons. To sum up we get an approximate total of the seeds crushed per day in the Presidency, according to the above revised calculations, as follows:—Country ghanis 280 tons; rotary ghanis 140 tons; hydraulic mills 100 tons; Expeller Mills 25 tons; total 545 tons. The yearly production of 300 working days is then 1,53,000 tons, of seeds. This quantity would yield at an average of 38 per cent. oil about 62,130 tons. of oil. The population of the Presidency, British Districts, being nearly 20 millions, the rate of consumption *per capita* per annum comes to very nearly 7 lbs. of oil. Still, the production given in the Report works out at nearly 3½ lbs. per year, which is a very low figure and goes to prove that the calculations are incorrect. The average consumption for Eastern Bengal determined by Rai Bahdhur Bose, Deputy Director of Agriculture on similar lines comes to nearly 5½ lbs. *per capita*.

EXPELLER PLANTS.

There is much special pleading for the Expeller plants. The mills in which the Expeller plants have been installed have cost in no instance anything less than Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. With such a plant the cost of crushing per ton of seeds is given in the Report at Rs. 8-9-0. The Government Resolution itself takes this very low figure doubtfully and justly remarks "the factors on which this calculation is based are not given." The monthly bill of costs of a mofussil mill, working Expeller plant, actually comes to about Rs. 2,100 and it crushes during that time working night and day about 120 tons of seeds. This gives about Rs. 17.5 per ton. Another mill in Bombay itself, spends Rs. 1,690 per month for 60 tons, i. e. Rs. 28 per ton. This high figure, of course, is partly due to heavy rent and high labour charges in Bombay. On an average however the cost of crushing in Expeller mills then comes to about Rs. 23 per ton. While the Report treats of this subject of the cost of production, it unnecessarily once more burdens us with a description of the Expeller. This particular class of machinery is trumpeted in and out of season and for unsupported reasons. We will content ourselves with quoting the authoritative opinion of the late Dr. Lewckowitch, who was a recognised international authority on the technology of oils and fats. The following passage occurs in Volume II of his work on the subject:—

> The press specially is recommended by the inventor for Linseed, Rapeseed, and Cotton Seed. His claim that only 5 per cent oil are left in the ejected mass has, however, not been borne out by experiments with which the author is acquainted. Thus in the case of the Cotton Seed, the pressed material still contained 7 per cent oil, although the pressure amounted to 5 tons per square inch, whereas the same material pressed in a hot press of the Anglo-American type yielded cakes retaining 4 per cent oil only. The comparatively small out-put, the high cost for power, and the strongly corroding action which the compressed mass exerts on the metal constitute such serious drawbacks that it is very unlikely that his press will displace the above described hydraulic presses.

The Expeller press has further disadvantages. It cannot be used for a number of seeds. Dr. Lewickowitch forbids its use for Linseed as it generates prussic acid in the cakes. The "Oil Miller" in a recent number says that, for Castor Seed, these presses are useless as owing to the hardness of the hulls the interior of the machine is very rapidly cut away, the repairs being so expensive as to overcome the economies in other directions. The same may then be said of the Kardi Seeds, as they have also very thick and similar husks on them. Not only then is the utility of these Expellers very doubtful but for Indian purposes their price is also prohibitive. This Expellers are sold at about $2,700 each in the United States of America, whereas they are sold at Rs. 11,000 in Bombay, that is, at almost double the original price. Besides these there is another serious objection to the Expeller plant. The Expeller cake can be shipped from Bombay to Europe on a tonnage scale of 12 cwts only, whereas for the hydraulic cake the scale is 17 cwts. This means that for the Expeller the cost of shipment is much higher and consequently this increased cost must be included in the above mentioned calculations of the cost or crushing. It is clear that this Expeller is no better than the Ghani, in fact it is worse and is more expensive, and has been found generally not suited for our purposes. It has been condemned also in England. The surprises of this chapter are not yet over. To suggest that the exports should be artificially restricted is absurd especially on economic grounds. Further to say that Indian capitalists have not spent adequate sums of money in the investigation of this particular industry betrays gross ignorance of the facts. Some genuine attempts were made in this direction and the most notable of them is that of the Tatas. Huge sums were spent in investigations. Four of the best experts from England tackled the problem and finally the experiment was brought to a very successful ending. No stone was left unturned and none of the causes mentioned in the report for failures of cotton seed oil mills were encountered in this experiment. Yet while there is room in the report for all sorts of pernicious talk about the expeller the investigations of the Tatas are summed up in six lines!! Though in the present inquiry special consideration was to have been given to the investigation of the cotton seed oil industry we find that no attempt, beyond taking abstracts from foreign publications, is made in this direction. To any amateur in the line it is a known fact that the nature of the treatment of Indian seeds is entirely different from that of the Egyptian or American seeds, and unless the peculiarities of the Indian seeds and products are scientifically investigated any talk based on American knowledge is utterly useless.

In the last Chapter of the Report means are pointed out by which this industry could be put on a sound footing. The capitalist is urged, in imitation of American methods, to utilise the so-called surplus power at the ginning factories. This suggestion requires to be carefully examined. The author of the report begins by erroneously assuming that ginning factories have always a surplus power of over 30 H.P.—the power that is necessary to work a small cotton seed oil mill. To obtain crude oil from cotton seed of a good quality, economically and advantageously, is not a child's game that could be played without extra labour or extra expense. Additions of over Rs. 30,000 for every such plant would be required, besides skilled labour, *sine qua non* of this industry. In another equally chimerical suggestion the writer of the Report recommends the formation of associations whose object will be to establish central refinaries. Such a refinary is expected to work a charm because "it will no longer be necessary then to ship the crude oil either to foreign ports or to big cities in India." How this marvel is to be achieved the author has left to the imagination of the reader to ascertain. Now to sum up: the first chapter is of an introductory nature dealing with bare statistics which are quite incomplete; the second, full of inaccuracies and mainly modelled on Dr. H. H. Mann's report; the third gives the most unscientific treatment of oil seeds ever found; the fourth attempts to give the different methods of crushing found in text-books with indiscriminate and egregious trumpetting of the Expeller which, as shown above is anything but a complete success so far. The next chapter gives a one-sided, imperfect and desultory calculation of the cost of crushingg unsubstantiated by facts and figures; the chapter on Cotton Seeds is entirely based on American books and finally the last chapter is full of recommendations which are highly impracticable and chimerical.

THE 16-INCH GUN.

WHAT IS THE LIMIT IN PRIZE FOR SHIPS?

The 15-inch guns that the Queen Elizabeth was experimenting with some weeks since in the Dardanelles seem to be the most powerful guns in the world, but they are not the widest, says the "Standard." The greatest gun used in warfare is, so far as we know, the 17-inch German howitzer. It seems to work fairly well but to be rather unwieldy, and unwieldiness, after all makes a very great difference in the value of a mighty destructive implement such as a gun. For actual destructiveness there are probably no more terrible implements than our own 9.2 guns, which are mounted in many hidden shore forts.

The trouble with long, high power guns has always been the platform. On land they needed sure foundations—concrete, reinforced concrete, and even hundreds of tons of plaster of paris have been suggested. Engineers with wide experience of gun-testing know the value of a concrete floor quite well, but they also know that a floating gun-platform, such as the deck of a ship, is peculiarly awkward to deal with. It is easy enough to order 15-inch guns, or even larger ones, to be built, but unless some very subtle method is used for mounting these guns on a ship's deck the recoil from a single discharge is as likely as not to sink the ship that it is fired from.

A limit must eventually come to the size of naval guns so it is particularly interesting to note an article on the subject which was published in the engineering section of the "Journal of Commerce" on "Gun Calibre Limits," in which the writer says:—

> "The question of the probable limit in the size of naval ordnance has always been the subject of considerable discussion, and it certainly offers a fascinating study. The items affected by an increase of calibre are numerous. The mechanical difficulties are greatly multiplied; the same number of guns can only be carried on a battleship by increasing the size and displacement if the other factors are to be maintained; the maximum rate of fire is decreased; the size of the barbette has to be increased; the stiffening of the ship to withstand the stresses set up by the gunfire requires increased weight of material in the hull; and the cost of manufacture naturally rises at a very rapid rate.
>
> "On the other hand, increased calibre means increased destructive value, longer maximum effective range, and greater life to the gun. At the present time as is well known, our latest vessels carry 15in. guns, while on the eve of war the Germans were following our ewample in this respect. In connection with any possible development in the future it is interesting to note that the United States authorities are believed to be considering the desirability of fitting 16in. guns in the two new vessels recently authorised by Congress. The American ships at present under construction mount 14in. guns, and it was thought in some quarters that this marked the limit to which United States naval ordnance authorities were prepared to go. Although apparently no decision regarding the 16in. gun has yet been reached, it is quite probable that the rumour of this year will become the established fact of next."

BOMBAY ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCES.

THE SENSATION IN FLYING FOR FIRST TIME.

"DELIGHTFULLY EXHILARATING."

"The G. I. P. Railway Magazine" publishes the following extract from a letter received from Mr. Wendon, a retired Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, who records what he calls 'the chief event in my old age'—that of a flight for the first time in an aeroplane recently at Brooklands, which is a great centre of aeroplane activities. Mr. Wendon writes:—

I had long ago determined to 'go up,' but one thing or another had always come in the way; however, on this occasion fortune favoured us and we were able to secure the necessary permits. Mr. Sopwith, the owner of many machines, who happened to be on the spot, placed a couple at our disposal. We suggested that we might fly together, in one, but, thinking how substantially my old friend bulks, I concluded we had better each have our own.

I selected a small, low, rakish-looking craft of the 'Scout-class', while F. J. P. was accommodated with a very much bigger machine, so we were both suited according to our proportions. When I was settled in a comfortable seat in the canoe-like body, the pilot slipped a pair of goggles over my eyes, asked if I was ready, then gave the word—go. The engine started at the first turn of the tractor, and after racing for about two hundred yards over soft, level turf, we left the ground and all sensation of movement ceased—an almost indescribable feeling. The wonderful map extended in area as we ascended, until I could see in one direction, the Thames marking its course like a silver ribbon under Windsor Castle and in another I looked far beyond the great military camp at Aldershot. I have seen many remarkable expanses of country from heights—one that lingers most in my memory is that from Pindi Point, Muree, where looking S. W. over Rawal Pindi, vision is lost in the great plains beyond—but I have never gazed on any map more strikingly beautiful than that which presented itself on the occasion. There are features in the layout of our country producing a combination which, as far as I know the world, is not to be matched; its net-work of hedges, its numerous roads, lanes and streams, the varied tints of its fields, the frequency of towns and hamlets, and of timbered areas—all go to make a perfect picture (not that I wouldn't any day sooner look over an uncivilized jungle—say from Pachmarhi over the lovely Denwa river!) which has left a lasting impression on my mind. "View" does not properly express what I saw; it was a beautiful, softly-coloured map. From no point on *terra firma* can you see a country in the same way as you do when clear above it, with nothing but a couple of slender boot-rails between it and you.

As for the sensation, I can only say it is delightfully exhilarating, but, strange as it may seem, I was utterly detached from all that concerns flight.

EVERYTHING WENT CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS.

Everything went contrary to my expectations; for instance, you can hear the whir of its engine when a machine, flying high, appears as a small bird, yet there was I, within a yard of the source of the great noise and unconscious of it; I seemed to be in dead silence; the speed was great—60 to 70 m.p.h.—yet there was no sense of rapid movement, except the rush of wind which, somehow or other, had the effect not different from that which one experiences when standing face on to a gale. I had been warned of the danger of dizziness, and was rather prepared to suffer something of the sort, though I used to be rather good in that respect, even on cliff-paths and on swing bridges in Kashmir. (I can remember only two cases when my head nearly failed me; once when my old fellow-worker and friend, Walter Gott, (Masonry Inspector) following me on a single plank over a flooded stream got into difficulties, and I had to go back to his rescue which involved a lot of looking down; and once when standing on the top of one of the old "bow-string" girders at Kali Machak, I watched too long a shoal of Mahasir nosing against a swift current, and when I attempted to proceed on my way, the girder seemed to wriggle as swiftly as the fish. I had to sit a bit with closed eyes (before getting straight again.) But, in the air, with nothing under me, so to say, no such feeling attacked me. I looked down on people appearing like pin-heads, and on cars scouting round the track like ants, without a touch of giddiness, and, in fact, I did not seem to realize that I was at a great height. Friends had said: "What's the good: why risk your neck: it's a dangerous game," etc., etc. So it may be, but not more so than other passages in life where results depend on things going right or wrong, besides, in work and play alike, if you don't "move," you'll never get on. If you fear your fate too much, you will never experience anything out of the ordinary! There were just a couple of what I may call "tender" moments—once, when we flew into an "air pocket" and the machine made a sudden swift dive, almost taking my breath away until, skimming softly, like a swallow, she righted to the level; and again when turning, she "banked" so steeply that I seemed to be looking straight down the wing to earth; but even then there was no sense of insecurity—only a feeling of relief when she come to an even keel again. "She!" We talk of your great road-pounding, girder-straining locomotives, of your smashing steam-hammers, of your ponderous machines even of our latest 27,000-ton super-Dreadnought, death-dealing and fort-shattering as "she." A naval man, telling me about our newest gun which throws a 2,000-lb. shell 20 miles, said: "She's a beauty; true as an express rifle"—it seems to me all radically wrong. The aeroplane, so graceful in form, so delicate in build, so gentle and soft in movement and so apt to be wayward when not skilfully guided, is, to my mind, the only work of man which is entitled to be alluded to as women are! But this is a digression.

Seated in front of my pilot I could see nothing of his actions; that, perhaps, is why my observation was concentrated so entirely on the map and the sensations of flying. F. J. P. seated behind, could see everything his pilot did, and told me how much he was struck by the very slight movement of control levers required to effect a change in direction: he said, "the slightest touch" seemed to do it. I have heard that the majority of accidents are due to faulty control.

We both voted it a delightful experience and promised to save up our guineas so that at a later date we could enjoy a longer and higher flight, but the outbreak of war defeated our intentions.

One cannot get a fly for love or money now, or even get near one of the thirty great sheds at Brooklands, where mechanics are at work day and night turning out new machines, and all day experienced airmen are schooling youngsters for war purposes. It is said that the average life of an aeroplane at the front is only about a fortnight—they get so knocked about by rough landing,—so the supply has to be large and constant.

AMERICA AND GERMAN

"A SOFT ANSWER TO AN OFFENSIVE CHALLENGE."

Discussing the American Note to Germany regarding the exportation of arms to the Allies the Washington correspondent of "Morning Post" says:—

The Department's Note contains no surprise because those in a position to know were well aware that the President would not modify his position in regard to neutrality or the exportation of arms.

DR. WILSON'S PERSONAL REVISION.

Although the Note is signed by Mr Bryan, as Secretary of State it was drafted by Mr. Lansing, Counsellor of the Department, and personally revised by the President, who re-wrote certain portions on his typewriter, Dr. Wilson desiring to express in his own language his views on the subject.

The Note makes it clear—if any doubt existed in the German mind—that President Wilson will sanction no violation of neutrality by changing laws during the war, which would be not a maintenance of neutrality but a departure from neutrality in favour of Germany and to the injury of the Allies. Dr. Wilson states emphatically that there will be no embargo placed on the exportation of arms, and now Dr. Wilson has again said that German agents in this country might as well abandon their campaign to secure this embargo.

Until Congress meets, which will not be until next December, the President is the sole and supreme authority, and nothing can be done to interfere with the traffic in arms without his consent. He has spoken. Further efforts are useless

COUNT BERNSTORFF SNUBBED.

Count Bernstoff, in his memorandum, said that if the American people desired to observe true neutrality they would find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, and it was the President, I understand, who wrote into the reply that the language used "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that your Excellency is labouring under certain false impressions that I cannot be too explicit in setting forth the facts."

People who know the almost exaggerated conception which Dr. Wilson has of national honour will readily understand his resentment at Count Bernstorff's reflection on the good faith of the United States, and those persons who are familiar with the President's style will readily recognise his restrained but nevertheless effective caution to the Ambassador to be more careful in the future in regard to his facts.

AN OFFENSIVE CHALLENGE.

"Labouring under certain false impressions" is a nice example of the retort courteous. The President might have used more severe language, and still not laid himself open to the charge of being undiplomatic. The President is equally polite in telling Count Bernstoff that as a diplomatist of long experience he ought to know better than to suggest that the relations between two Governments can form the subject of discussion with a third.

The general opinion here is that Dr. Wilson has stated with admirable precision and in language so clear that it is not open to misconstruction the position of the United States, and from that position the United States will not budge a fraction of an inch. It is a soft answer to an offensive challenge. The question is, How will Germany accept it? Will she see that she has made another blunder, and take refuge in silence, or will she continue to try to use her forces in the United States to prejudice domestic politics and the stability of the Government?

If she does—and there is no folly Germany is not capable of committing—she ought to remember what Dr. Wilson said in New York on Tuesday: "I do not want to walk around trouble. If any man wants a scrap that is an interesting scrap and worth while I am his man." Even German frightfulness ought to be able to understand the meaning of those not carelessly spoken words.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Policemen's Offences.

"Madras Times"—People must be tired of hearing so much about the crimes of policemen, but it is only by proclaiming them that it will be generally realised how many they are. Enforcing or accepting an illegal gratification is the commonest of constables' offences, and Mr. Carnell, of Calcutta, has of late referred several times in his count to the evil conditions that prevail. An interesting story that has recently been told in his court was concluded on Saturday, and gave him an opportunity of making some trenchant comments. The story is as follows: One day last month two carters were arrested for obstruction, and a case was posted against them. On the day of the hearing a Mohamedan constable told them outside the court-room that if they would pay him Rs 5 he would get their cases struck off. They paid him the money accordingly, and departed,—and so did the constable. When the carters were called, they were not present, and were arrested on warrants. Then the tale of the Rs. 5 came out, and the constable's guilt was made manifest by a shopman to whose shop the constable had taken the carters to get change for a note wherewith to pay him his five rupees. The constable was tried and convicted, and Mr. Carnell, in sentencing him to five months' rigorous imprisonment, said that he welcomed the opportunity of remarking that his court records show that accused persons are so commonly "absent" and "unable to be found," and their cases consequently "struck off" that there is very much room for thinking that the police are conniving with delinquents. A magistrate has no time to be inquiring minutely into such cases, but Mr. Carnell drew "the attention of the police authorities, and also the authorities of the S. P. C. A. to these occurrences for such action or enquiry as they think fit." We doubt if there will be any enquiry or any action. The evil will only be got rid of by very drastic reforms. Meanwhile, we may hope that the very earnest inquiry that Lord Carmichael has instituted into the police system in India as compared with the police system in England and other parts of the world will not be without its effects.

Naturalised Germans.

The "Englishman":—The naturalised German, as a matter of fact, is frequently a more dangerous person than the unnaturalised because he trades on the privileges which his papers give him. It is not merely for his own safety, in the present temper of the British people, that he should be interned, but it is even more for the safety of the realm which does not require him as a subject. The law of naturalisation in England is notoriously slack, and so is the supervision over naturalised aliens. It is not to be supposed that merely by taking out naturalisation papers a man loses his identity and has sympathy with his country of origin, and in all probability, moreover, there are cases in which Germans have deliberately become naturalised in order the more efficiently to pursue their work for the Fatherland. The interests of the State are paramount, and they demand the strictest supervision possible over enemy subjects whether they are naturalised in England or not. Now that the Home Government has taken a decided line, which it ought to have taken nine or ten months ago, we trust the Government of India will also abandon its flaccid methods of dealing with the same problem. It wants no further proof than is already available to demonstrate that an alien enemy subject at large in India can do quite as much harm as he or she can do in the United Kingdom.

Indignant "Englishman."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The communiqué of the Governor in Council explaining the circumstances in which the carriages of certain gentlemen were stopped, and searched and expressing "his sincere regret for the trouble and annoyance caused to them" has thrown our amiable contemporary, the "Englishman," into a violent fit of passion. He pays the following compliment to the members of the Government of Bengal. "It was scarcely necessary, and it is scarcely seemly, for the Governor of Bengal in Council to publish such an abject expression of regret." Good; but he does better when he takes the Lord Bishop of Calcutta under his tender care, whose "countenance," we are told, "is rivalled in benevolence only by that of Mr. Shamsul Huda" and who cannot be distinguished "say, from the famous Hardyal." We do not know who this "famous Hardyal" is, but, when he is "famous," we dare say, he must be a great man, and the Lord Bishop will no doubt be flattered by this comparison. But why should the "Englishman" lose his temper over the matter? If the Governor in Council has apologised, at least three of the gentlemen insulted by the sepoys were Englishmen of high position—the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, and the Chief Secretary.

The U. P. Council.

"New India":—It will be well if not only the House of Lords, but the present Government and the English Nation, should understand that the Indian Nation is no longer prepared to submit to injustice meekly and continually. In future, she will lift up the gauntlet thrown at her feet, and meet the aggressor openly with agitation and resistance. The action of the Lords has been met not with submission and silence, but with a repetition of the demand raised to a higher level. And she is prepared to continue the agitation in a resolute and wholly constitutional fashion, after the English model, memorials, resolutions, a League to to secure the object, and numerous meetings. England will understand and respect this method, and as she sees India resolute, she will quickly yield. In political matters Nations only win what they want, when to refuse their request is more troublesome than to grant it.

THE CAMEROONS.

ITS POLITICAL HISTORY AND FUTURE.

With reference to a recent telegram about the capture of Escka by the French in the Cameroons, the following article on the Cameroons in the "Windsor Magazine" by Sir Harry H. Johnston G. C. M. G., K. C. B., will be found interesting. It gives a description of the Cameroons, one of the African regions now involved in the war. The history of the natives of this region of the Dark Continent, their struggle for freedom, the gradual expansion of their ideas under European civilisation, the English missionary efforts and their quaint customs make the article very interesting reading. The following are some of the extracts from it:—

When about 1470—perhaps a year or two earlier—the Portuguese explorers coasted inquiringly along the West Coast of Africa, they came—passing on the way a most notable mountain—to a great estuary, the river of the Duala people. This they called Rio dos Camoroes, or Shrimp river, from the abundance of large shrimps or small prawns found in its brackish waters. The Spanish version of the name—Camarones—was taken up by the English navigators and by them converted into Cameroons. About the same time the Portuguese entered the bay, with its islands at the base of the great mountain, and named it Bahia des Amboises (our "Ambas Bay"). What Amboises meant we do not know—probably it was a misheard native word.

The navigators who succeeded the Portuguese could not fail to be struck with the stupendous mountain range which rises so abruptly above the rocky shores and blue waters of Ambas Bay. It comes as a surprise now, as then, to the traveller who for weeks or days has coasted along West Africa, seeing no height of any eminence after passing Sierra Leone, and between the Volta River and Old Calabar being scarcely able to distinguish the coast until he is among the breakers. Suddenly, it may be, after skirting the monotonous mangrove thickets of the Calabar estuaries, he beholds high up in the sky, its lower portion cut off from visible connection with the sea-coast by mist or clouds, a mighty, sun-kissed, jagged range, its highest crest in winter-time tipped or flecked with snow.

Possibly the Portuguese were preceded on the West Coast of Africa, as discoverers, by the Majorcans or the Genoese. It is, at any rate, an attested fact that more than a hundred years before the Portuguese entered the great Gulf of Guinea there was painted—probably at Genoa in 1351—the Laurentian Portolano, a map which gave the shape of the African continent with some approach to correctness of outline, and indicated the region where the Cameroons Mountains rise abruptly from the sea-coast.

The Portuguese obtained no foothold here, however. French, Dutch, and English slavetraders frequented Ambas Bay and the Cameroons or Duala delta, and as early as the close of the seventeenth century a Frenchman wrote down a few words of the Isubu language. But the dominant people, the Duala, were stalwart and warlike, and proved much too strong in their independence for any European Power to secure a foothold here. Indeed, on account of the truculence of the natives, the Cameroons coast remained a scarcely known region until the middle of the nineteenth century. Then a great change took place. What men-of-war with cannon could not effect, humble missionaries brought about. The British Baptist Mission had established itself from about 1840 in the Island of Fernando Po a Spanish possession which also has a huge mountain, and lies opposite to, and about twenty miles distant from, the Cameroons. The other marvellous mountain seen across the narrow strait attracted their curiosity, and they soon dispatched agents to found missionary stations on the mainland: not white men, but educated negroes from the West Indies, men actually remarkable at that time for their wide and sound education. Noteworthy amongst these Baptist pioneers was Joseph Merrick a genius in African philology, who has laid us under a lasting debt by his dictionary of the Isubu tongue, a work quoted over and over again by students of Africa, and notably by German philologists.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The West India missionaries were soon followed by white colleagues, and the real apostle of the Cameroons was Alfred Saker. I do not use this word with the emotional gush which too often characterises missionaries' records, but in a sense which could be appreciated by all men and women of the world, whatever might be their religious beliefs or disbeliefs. Alfred Saker converted the Duala clans to real and permanent civilisation. By reasoning, by example, above all, by teaching useful trades and professions, he won over the Duala and the Isubu from the trade in slaves to the trade in palm-oil, ivory, and other products of the country. He taught them to read, write, and print their own tongues, to be good carpenters, brickmakers, and bricklayers. He made their lives busy and contented. The Cameroons—as I can testify in my experience of thirty years ago—became a country safe for the harmless white man to travel in.

CONFLICT OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

My first visit to the Cameroons occurred in 1882. I then learnt that the Duala people and neighbouring sea-coast tribes were about to petition the British Government to take them under its protection. The scramble for Africa was beginning, and it was feared by the Duala that they might be added to the colonial subjects of either France or Portugal. Speaking only English besides their native tongue, and being by this time used to British missionaries, consuls, and merchants, they not unnaturally preferred British control to that of any other nation. The British Government received the request graciously, but was very deliberate in giving effect to its acceptance of the *role* of protector. Meanwhile, German desires to found a colonial empire had come to a head. The German Government sent out the explorer Nachtigal as Commissioner, and by a ruse—for really, in all truth, it can scarcely be called aught else—a treaty was signed with a petty chief at the mouth of the Cameroons River, and the German flag was run up. A week afterwards the British consul arrived in a gunboat, concluded other treaties, and virtually annexed the whole remainder of the Cameroons. Specially did he attach to the British Empire the little colony of Ambas Bay, which had been purchased many years before by the Baptist Mission.

But in the general settling of European ambitions which occupied the last half of the 'eighties, Great Britain declined to play dog-in-the-manger with the German Empire. First of all, the Cameroons River and coast-belt was surrendered to the Germans, and finally the colony of Ambas Bay. I had returned to this region as vice-consul, and had administered for two years the Ambas Bay settlement, so that I witnessed its surrender—and with it the west side of the splendid mountain—with considerable chagrin.

The other native chiefs, except King Bell, who signed the German treaty, were furious at their wishes for a British Protectorate being baulked. For a year or more they maintained a teasing warfare with the Germans, and, indeed, only gave in finally on my convincing them that resistance was futile. It is only just to say that, once they fell in with this advice, they were treated fairly by the German Government in regard to land rights; but the British missionaries were turned out neck and crop, and only awarded a miserable sum in compensation for their thirty years' expenditure on building and planting.

THE MOUNTAINS.

Whatever happens as the result of the present war and the peace which must follow some day, the western part of this huge German dominion—all bearing the name of "Kamerun," though it stretches to Lake Chad and the Congo basin—must return to the sceptre of Great Britain. The British Baptists must be invited to resume the work so well begun by Merrick, Saker, Fuller, and Grenfel.

The Cameroons Mountains consist of one huge volcanic uplift, separated by river from other, and not necessarily volcanic, ranges on the north and east. There are two noteworthy craters amongst the many that have broken out from time to time: these are Little Cameroons Peak, clothed from base to summit in dense forest and only about 6,000 feet in altitude, and the High Peak of the Cameroons, over 13,000 feet high. In the ascent of the main Cameroons range, one passes up through a tropical forest of indescrible luxuriance, of oil-palms, raphia palms, wild date, palmettoes of several rare species, calamus or climbing palms, bamboos, dracaenas or tree-lilies, cotton-woods, ebonies, parinariums, khayas sterculias, enormous fig trees, velvet-foliaged acacias, and spathodeas with their gorgeous scarlet blossoms. The trunks of some of these trees are smooth, pinky-white or slaty grey; others are festooned up to the forking branches with an extraordinary growth of huge parasitic aroids, ferns, aloes, and lovely angraecum orchids. The lesser growth of this amazing forest consists of canna-like plants, of wild bananas, of tall purple-spathed arums, and bushes of various combretaceae.

The volcanic activity of the Cameroons raters is usually quiescent, but ever and again there is smoke be seen from the newer craters, or even a flow of molten lava. The "rivers" of cold and arrested lava—scoriae, rather—are a very interesting feature of the upper slopes. They are singularly like glaciers in conformation, but the colour is purple-black and not dull white with blue-green revelations.

Undoubtedly the Cameroons Mountains are the most picturesque, the most remarkable of ranges in all West Africa. They possess a diversified bird fauna, peculiar in many species, and are the home of strange or rare monkeys, rodents, antelopes insectivores. But the area of this erstwhile German Protectorate is in general very mountainous. There are the Manenguba Mountains, of fantastic outline and considerable altitude—perhaps ten thousand feet—farther west; the Rumbi Mountains, near the Calabar border, and the eight thousand feet high mountains that border the Benue Basin. In all these ranges, in time to come, the European will find much empty healthy, fertile country to colonise.

There are great rivers in this Protectorate the Sannaga and Mbam, the Njong the Wuri or Duala, the Campo or Ntem, and the Ja, Sanga, and Kadei, which flow towards the Congo system. German territory rached even to the banks of the Shari and Lake Chad, as well as to the Mubangi affluent of the Congo.

MUST COME UNDER BRITISH FLAG.

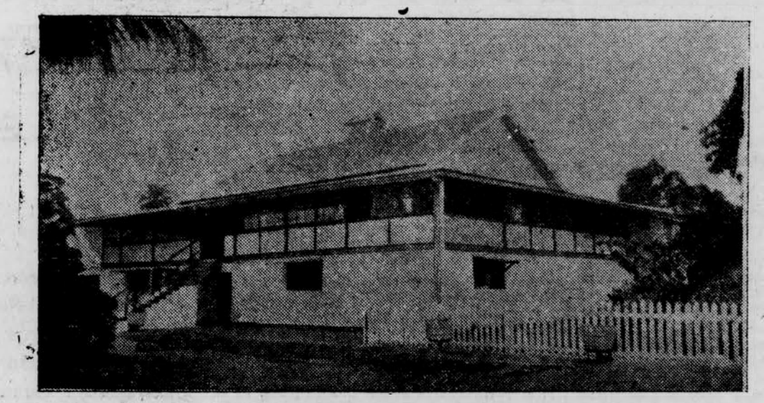
The native population of the Cameroons is calculated approximately at 2,600,000. It consists, for the most part, of very promising human material, if properly, fairly, humanely governed. The slave trade, still flickering here and there with its devastating raids, must be completely stamped out. The intelligence of the negroid Fula and Hausa must be made use of in administering the country, but they must be held in check when and if they desire to continue their century-old persecution of the "pagan" negros. European missionaries of all divisions of the one Christian Church must be allowed to settle and teach where they will, and not be excluded, as they are still, from some parts of Africa under the British flag. The mineral wealth of Northern Kamerun—in the mountainious regions—must be opened up on fair terms, alike to the European capitalist and the native landowner. On the lofty Cameroons Mountains there should be a great West African Simla, a congeries of hill-stations similar to those of India, whereat jaded and fever-stricken Europeans may regain health and strength without the long sea voyage to Europe. (The present writer was very ill with malarial fever in 1886. Instead of returning home, he went instead for a month's stay on the upper slopes of the Cameroons, and regained so much vigour that he was able to stay on another two years in the unhealthy Niger Delta.)

When things are finally settled at the European Congress which will close this war Great Britain will be forced to take over the great part, if not all, of the German colonies in Africa and Oceania, as the only immediate security for some portion of the huge war indemnity which will be required to make good her losses and still more the losses of Belgium. Beyond all question the Western Cameroons must come under the British flag—*again* come under, one might say—since for a few months, and, in the case of Ambas Bay, for three years, the British flag was hoisted here by many a native chief as the symbol of the government he desired to be controlled by.

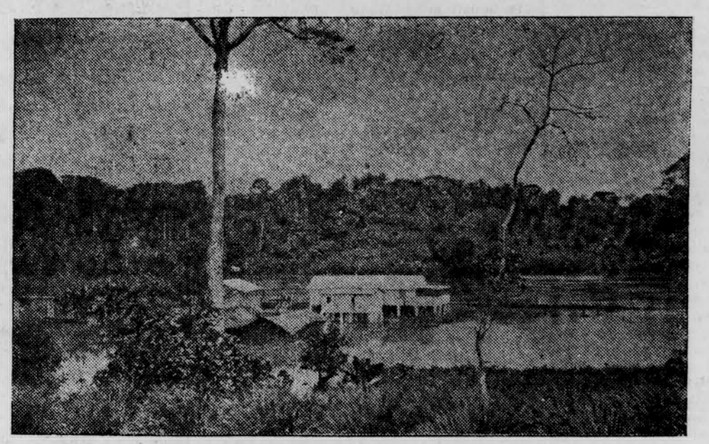
When these arrangements have been concluded, and the political status of this German colony duly settled, both the British and French Governments would do well to make an exhaustive survey of this territory. Quite probably its dense forests will be found to contain beasts, birds, and reptiles new to science, as well as those interesting creatures already slightly known, such as the pigmy elephants, the "hairy" frogs, the huge six-feet-two gorillas, the large grey chimpanzis, the black forest pigs, possibly even the okapis and other dimly known or surmised denizens of the interior forests. Even the domestic animals of the Kamerun are of special interest: witness the pigmy sheep of the Duala and Bakundu country, unlike any other African breed, with the coloration of a mouflon and the size of a four-months-old lamb. There are said to be huge hyenas in the north, equivalent in bulk to the extinct cave variety of the spotted hyena of prehistoric Europe. There are lions in the east and north which, it is stated, retain the ancient spots on their hides, as do occasional examples in German East Africa—in this last case attested by photography. There are unclassified giraffes and probably unclassified antelopes, peculiar guinea-fowl—in short, a host of marvels but little known as yet to scientific naturalists. Oddly enough, though the Germans have done so much to investigate the fauna of German East Africa and Togoland, they have paid but little attention, comparatively speaking, to the far more remarkable beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians of the Kamarun, the bulk of

Yoja, the most powerful of present-day Kings in the Cameroons and an active pro-German, with one of his Ministers.

"Ju-Ju," men of the King of Banum, looked upon with great respect for their witchcraft.



The British Consulate at Duala.



A typical trading station on the Cameroons River.

IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

DIAMONDS FOR THE PICKING UP.

HOME OF THE FLAMINGO.

Desert though it be, and unpleasant as the scorching sun and the constant dust-storms undoubtedly are, the coast belt of German South-West Africa has interested the South African troops who are now occupying this region much more than would appear likely in view of the generally undesirable nature of the country, says the "Standard."

Some curious details of the experiences of the men of the Union forces appear in a recent issue of the "Times of Natal." These included a visit to the Kaiser diamond mine at Pomona, about 50 miles south of Angra Pequena (Luderitzbucht), and connected with that port by a narrow-gauge railway. It appears that when this region was occupied some of the men obtained permission to inspect the diamond fields. "With the exception of one man all were 'greenhorns,' and while his comrades were searching the sand and rubble for diamonds the man in question was finding the precious stones in fair quantity. Only twenty minutes of such labour was permitted, and during this time about 400 stones were found, of which number the man in question was responsible for 75.

"The machinery at this mine is of a special kind, and is so constructed as almost to eliminate water from the various processes through which the sand and rubble are passed. This is quite contrary to the process observed at Kimberley and along the Vaal River, where water is the most essential factor in the whole scheme of diamond mining.

THE AEROPLANE MENACE.

"While at Pomona the troops searched the quarters of the mine officials, which were deserted. Here a state of almost unexampled luxury was discovered. Furniture of the most elaborate kind was seen in all the rooms, and there were large quantities of foodstuffs available for emergencies. Scores of very questionable pictures were also included in the 'sights.'"

At Angra Pequena one of the attractions is the flagmingo, of which thousands are to be seen on the beach for miles. These birds and the sea-gulls, which are apparently as numerous in this quarter as penguins are in the Antarctic, form a most striking spectacle to the visitor who for the first time is confronted with such an unfamiliar sight.

One or two aeroplanes which the Germans possess seem to be the greatest menace to the column which has yet presented itself. "A biplane and a Taube are constantly observed, and at frequent intervals shells are dropped from the clouds. Fortunately, the casualties from this quarter have been slight. The airmen are very daring in their flights, but they seldom descend much lower than 3,000 feet.

"The Hottentots, who have been armed by the Germans, numbered about 5,000, but they are coming in by twos and threes, as fast as the opportunity is presented.

A SINGULAR PLANT.

"Another difficulty which has to be encountered is the encroachment of the sand on the railway lines. Before the war the annual cost to the Germans of clearing the sand from the line was between £5,000 and £10,000. In order to cope with the problem the Germans planted Hessian grass on the sand dunes in the vicinity of the railway, but this scheme has only been partly successful. The grass certainly grows, but as soon as it reaches maturity it is withered and worn out by the wind, and once more the sand encroaches on the line.

"As if to indicate that Nature has not altogether forgotten or neglected to provide water in this vast and practically uninhabited waste, the troops during their marches have discovered the existence of a very valuable plant which bears a striking resemblance to a geranium. This herb, when squeezed in the hands, yields a considerable quantity of water, and it is undoubtedly owing to this fact that the indigenous game is able to exist."

A singular feature of the campaign is the thorough knowledge which the Germans appear to possess of the movements of the Union troops. Messages are constantly sent out from the wireless station at Windhoek, and it is a common occurrence for the German operators to ask how the South Africans fared after their long march to some place named. "Recently the Germans at Windhoek heard that our men were going to play a Rugby match on a certain day and the Windhoek men asked if they might be permitted to send a team. At Christmas the Germans, by the same means, wished the Union forces the best of good health, but added: "God help you in the New Year.'"

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PREJUDICE.

WHEN WISDOM AND COURAGE ARE WANTED.

The following article by the Right Hon. G .W. E. Russell, appeared in the "Daily News and Leader":—

James Anthony Froude once said in my hearing: "I am accused of being prejudiced. It is quite true, and I am not the least ashamed of it. A good, stiff prejudice is a very useful thing. It is like a rusty weathercock; it will yield to a strong, continuous blast, but it doesn't go twisting about with every little current of air."

The simile always struck me as peculiarly apt; and although I abhor Froude's dealings with history, I think that in this matter of Prejudice he had a good deal of right on his side. It is hardly possible to approach a question which involves moral considerations with a perfectly open mind.

Some of the most religious people in the world have been the most intensely prejudiced. When Cranmer burned a Socinian, he probably felt that he was doing exactly the right thing; and, when Mary inflicted th same fate on Cranmer, we have no reason to doubt that she had the support of an approving conscience. When the great Lord Shaftesbury read "Ecce Homo," he denounced it as "the most pestilential book ever vomited from the jaws of Hell." When that stout Protestant, Dean Close, wished to express his disapproval of "Tract 90," he said blandly that he "would be sorry to trust the writer of that tract with his purse." Sydney Smith was one of the most open-minded men who ever filled an ecclesiastical office, but he avowed that "every principle of suspicion and fear would be excited in him by a man who professed himself an infidel," and he taught that the holder of what he considered an ethical heresy "should not be reasoned with, but called rogue, rascal, etc., and the mob should be incited to break his windows."

A NATIONAL VIRTUE.

To many generations of Englishmen, a hatred of Roman Catholicism seemed a national virtue. They were apparently unable to discern even a trace of Christianity in the form of religion which we encounter when we travel in France or Italy or cross the Irish Channel. We long vaunted our resolve to "knit the hearts of the Empire into one harmonious concord," but (until the other day) we declined to let Irish Catholics have the schools or universities suited to them, because their religion was, as we gracefully put it, "a lie and a heathenish superstition." If the war has done nothing else for us, it has shown us scenes in France and Belgium before which this particular prejudice must I should think, give way. Charles Kingsley, in spite of all that was lovable in him was a mass of blundering, passionate, and inconsistent prejudices. His horror of Romanism amounted to freazy, and involved him in that deplorable controversy with Newman which increased the influence of the accused even more than it damaged the reputation of the accuser. But when one of his children asked who Heine was, he abruptly replied, "A wicked man, my dear," and changed the conversation.

Prejudice and Politics are, of course, synonmous terms. Hear the patient Bozzy, himself a Whig, on Dr. Johnson's Toryism: This morning the subject of politics was introduced. Johnson said: "Pulteney was as paltry a fellow as could be. He was a Whig, who pretended to be honest; and you know it is ridiculous for a Whig to be honest. He cannot hold it out." Over against this sturdy declaration, I set a not less vigorous warning from the opposite camp. "Tom," said the grandfather of the first Earl of Leicester. "Coke of Norfolk"—as he set the child on his knee, "Tom, remember that, whatever else you do in life, you never trust a Tory"; and, said Lord Leicester in his declining years, "I never have, and, by G——, I never will."

DISRAELI'S SCORN.

One of the deepest and most unreasoning prejudices which ever dominated Englishmen was the prejudice against the Jewish race. Disraeli had experienced it in his own person, and had faced it and conquered it by the force of genius, and it moved him to an amusing scorn. "Tancred" contains a delightful passage in which he contrasts the Feast of Tabernacles, as celebrated "beneath the sweet and starry sky of Galilee" with the same observance in Houndsditch or the minories. The Jewish householder is "praising Jehovah for the vintage which His children may no longer cull," and his wife and children are joining in Hosanna, when two respectable citizens pass the house, and words like these are heard: "I say, Buggins, what's that row?" "Oh, it's those cursed Jews. We've lot of 'em here. It is one of their horrible feasts. The Lord Mayor ought to interfere. However, things are not as bad as they used to be. They used always to crucify little boys at these hullabaloos, but now they only eat sausages made of stinking pork." "To be sure," replies his companion, 'we all make progress." That passage was written in 1845. Contrast with the chorus of eulogy which followed Lord Rothschild to his grave, and you will see how far we have travelled in 70 years. One of the truest sayings is that each country has the Jews it deserves. One of Lord Rothschild's cousins, who had been brought up in Vienna, but migrated to London, gave me this simple reason for the transition: "I valued civil and religious liberty, and in Austria there was neither."

WISDOM AND COURAGE.

Returning to Froude's simile we must remember that the rusty weathercock is not fixed mechanically and unalterably, in one position. Even rust will give way to adequate pressure, and an honest prejudice will yield to the strong and continuous blast of a changed conviction. The process may be slow or sudden; but, if only the conviction be sincere, sooner or later the arrow will mark the change. There can be no need to encumber this paper with instances of men, both good and great, who have been driven by the irresistible workings of conscience and intellect, into a course diametrically opposite to that which they once believed to be the path of duty. They have not always chosen to reveal—perhaps they have not precisely known—the method or the moment of conversion; but the fact is patent to all men, when they begin to burn what they adored, and adore what they burned. We have nothing but contempt—not even pity—for the people who, under the influence of moral or intellectual levity, are perpetually chopping and changing; yielding to every wind of doctrine," adopting each new opinion as it becomes fashionable, always learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. But the man who has the wisdom to see and the courage to admit that he has been wrong, and that his opponents have been right, is entitled to all the honours of Confessorship. Here is a change for English worshippers of German militarism. German philosophy, and German theology.

SENSES OF FISHES.

NATURE'S PROVISIONS.

There is no lack of information in regard to the structure of the sense organs of fishes, but of the sense themselves we know relatively little. How much do they see or hear or smell these creatures, so far removed from us in mode of life and bodily architecture, and yet with the same general plan of nervous and sensory system, enquires a writer in the "Weekly Scotsman." Beginning with sight, we know that most fishes have very well developed eyes—practically lidless, to be sure, so that they cannot be shut, but none the less very fine eyes. Some of the skate tribe are able to draw a flap of skin over their deeply in-sunk eyes, so that foreign particles are kept off, but ordinary fishes cannot even wink. It is interesting from the point of view of evolution theory to find that all ordinary fishes have six eye-muscles just as we have, and that no true fish with normal eyes shows any more primitive arrangement. From the way in which the eyes are situated in the great majority of fishes—namely, on each side of the head, and looking in opposit directions, it seems that the vision must be monocular. In some quaint open-sea fishes with so-called telescopic eyes, directed upward or forward on stalks, the vision is probably binocular. Another peculiarity concerns the focussing apparatus, for the accommodation to different distances is not effected in the usual way by altering the curvature of the lens, but by altering the position of the lens in relation to the retina on which the image is formed.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FISH.

There are numerous adaptations in fishes' eyes which show at any rate that vision plays an important part in daily life. Thus there is the extraordinary Anableps of rivers and estuaries in Central and South America, which swims just at the surface, and has its protruding eyes divided by a horizontal band and a constriction of the pupil into an upper portion suited for seeing in air and a lower portion suited for seeing in water. There are deep-sea fishes with reduced or quite vestigial eyes, for it is touch, not sight, that counts in the darkness of the great abysses, but there are some other deep-sea fishes with large goggle eyes, one interpretation being that their possessors utilise the gleams of "phosphorescent" light which they or other abyssal creatures give forth. That vision is often very precise in fishes is plain enough from the fastidiousness that salmon and trout sometimes exhibit in reference to different kinds of "fly"; and a well-known diagrammatic illustration is seen in the transatlantic accuracy with which the archer fish, Toxotes, brings down an insect by squirting a jet of water on it. A simple but convicing experiment made by Professor Gregg Wilson showed that some fishes are definitely sightfeeders. Into a tank with dabs (which are also small-feeders) he lowered a closed glass tube full of water, with a worm in the middle of it. Time after time the dabs bumped their noses against the tube just opposite the spot where the worm was. A discrimination of colours has been proved in a few cases.

AN ANGLER'S DODGE.

As to the sense of smell in fishes, which we take next because it is often so important in food-getting, numerous very satisfactory experiments have been made the best of them being those of Professor G. H. Parker and R. E. Sheldon, of Harvard. They showed that various fishes (the smooth dogfish, the fresh-water catfish, and the killifish) use their olfactory organs in discovering food. A current in the nasal chambers brings dissolved substances in the water into contact with the smelling membrane, and the fish can distinguish a packet of cloth containing hidden food from a similar packet without food. If a little cotton wool is put into the nasal apertures, the power of distinguishing the two kinds of packet is lost. On removing the cotton wool it is revived. So it may be said with security that certain fishes use their olfactory organs to scent their food, much as land animals do, and Isaac Walton's friend was probably justified in putting his worms for half an hour into a box which had been anointed with a drop or two of the oil of ivy berries. In any case he was observed "both by others and myself to catch more fish than I, or any other body that has ever gone a-fishing with him, could do especially salmons." Professor Gregg Wilson found that fishes that are not very hungry habitually smell food before taking it.

THE SENSE OF TASTE.

Closely related to smell is taste and of that also some fishes give evidence. The stimulation in the case of smell is effective at a greater distance than in taste, and the solution affecting the olfactory cells of the nasal chamber may be far more dilute than that which affects the taste-buds in the mouth. The distinction is one of degree rather than of kind, and the same must be said in regard to "the common chemical sense" which is located in nerve-endings in the skin, and is found in most aquatic Vertebrates. By this sense fishes become aware of relatively strong solutions of chemical substances in the water, and are probably in this way enabled to avoid foulness and irritants, and, perhaps, to detect marked differences in salinity. According to Parker the most primitive of the chemical sense organs in backboned animals is the olfactory; this was followed by the common chemical sense; and from this taste arose.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS OF BENARES

PRESENT STATE OF THE INDUSTRY.

The following extract, from the "Journal of the Society of Arts" on the Industries of Benares will draw attention to the fact that imported gold and silver threads from foreign countries have seriously affected the quality of the silk and gold brocades for which Benares has gained a world-wide reputation. Attempt is being made in Bombay to introduce hand machinery for the manufacture of these threads. The product is superior to the imported article, because it contains silver wire as the basis, instead of the copper of lead wire of the foreign markets.

"In Benares City the only industries of importance are manufactures of brass and of cotton and silk tissues. There are over six hundred brass factories in the city, the larger concerns employing twenty or more men. The skilled artisans command high wages, and are paid according to the amount of work done. The raw material is generally imported and the alloys made on the spot; the best makers preserve the secret of the proportions of copper, zinc, and other metals used to produce brass, also of the fluxes, colouring matter, and soldiers employed. Water receptacles, candlesticks, and articles for religious use, temple and house decoration, and personal adornment are the chief products. The distinctive feature of Benares brasswork is its rich golden hue. There are many goldsmiths and silversmiths in Benares who turn out silverware and jewellery of a fair order. There has lately been much imitation of jewellery in brass and German silver. The demand for these articles is chiefly local especially among women pilgrims.

About 25,000 people are employed in the cotton and silk textile industries. The output consists chiefly of the coarser kinds of cotton cloths or muslins, either plain or adorned with stripes and floral pattern, and of silk fabrics comprising every variety of silk except velvet, and ranging from the very coarse and undyed to the most elaborate brocades. These latter are widely known, and are sent not only to all parts of India, but also to Europe and America. They assume an infinite diversity of form and pattern, but the groundwork is invariably of strong silk, three to seven layers of warp threads being laid down. Sometimes this is entirely hidden by a second groundwork of gold or silver thread over which is worked a floral or other pattern.

If the pattern be omitted, the result is plain cloth of gold or silver; but in simpler specimens the silk groundwork is allowed to appear, the pattern being woven in gold or silver thread, sometimes combined with silks of various colours. These patterns are often geometrical, but in other cases a floral design is selected, the effect in the more elaborate pieces closely resembling embroidery. These fabrics are very heavy in texture and are seldom used for garments. There is a considerable output of plain and flowerd silks of all degrees of fineness. Many native garments never pass through the hands of a tailor, but are woven in the form in which they are to be worn. There is also a considerable manufacture of fancy borders, usually done in bright floral patterns, for attaching to garments and caps in place of the border woven in the same piece.

THE LOOMS.

Besides articles in pure silk, the looms of Benares are noted for the production of mixtures of wool and cotton, chiefly for the use of orthodox Mohammedans, who are forbidden to wear garments of silk alone. The best known is styled Mashru, meaning, "permitted." Closely connected with silk-weaving is embroidering, partly in silk, but more commonly in gold or silver thread. About 2,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver thread fabrics. The genuine thread is made from pure silver, a thin bar being passed in succession through smaller and smaller holes in an iron plate until it is only one-twelfth of an inch in thickness. It is then drawn into fine wire by a wheel-and-axle apparatus and finally flattened with a light hammer before being wound spirally round a strong silk thread. Gold thread is obtained by coating the wire with gold as it undergoes the final process of extension. Such thread is, however, used only for the best work. Adulteration by copper or even lead is frequently practised, while turmeric is often used to impart a brilliant colour to a thin coating of gold. In some cases too, foreign thread of inferior quality, for the most part imported from Russia, is employed, but this is never used for the highest grades of weaving or embroidery. A more recent innovation is the growing importation of high-class gold thread from France, especially from Lyons in connection with the embroidering and tailoring trades at Benares. American sewing-machines are now very largely used.

RUMANIAN EXPORTS.

A MERCHANT'S CONFESSION.

One of the special neutral correspondents of the "Petit Parisien," writing from Salzburg (Upper Austria), relates how he met a Rumanian merchant in an hotel, and expressed his astonishment to find him travelling for his pleasure at such a time. The other replied that he was on business as a grain merchant, and when the correspondent asked how he could do any trade in cereals as the exportation was forbidden from Rumania, he replied:—

"Forbidden or not, I sold 43 wagon loads last week to Austria and Germany, and from Bukarest alone the export of grain has exceeded £240,000 in value since the outbreak of war. A truck of maize fetches £90, of which £20 is paid in advance in gold and the rest in paper at the frontier. We Rumanians sympathise with the Allies; and it would be impossible to get us to fight against them. We are obliged to trade, however, and the newly established bank is gathering a large reserve of gold. There has never been such a chance and we are seizing it greedily."

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Burgundy, Beaune, etc.	Rs. 26-4	Rs. 20-0
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" " pints.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 2-0
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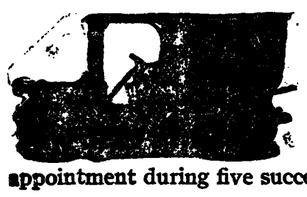

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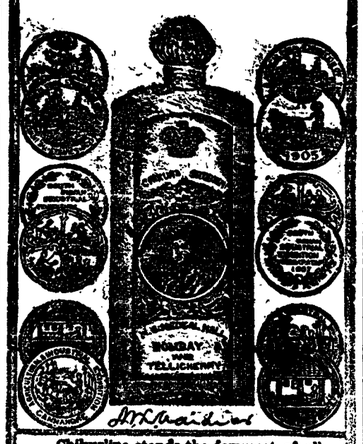

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We challenge comparison and invite trade criticism. Price Rs. 1

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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	6 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

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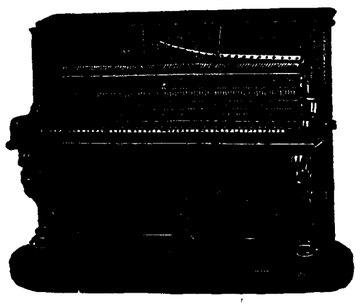

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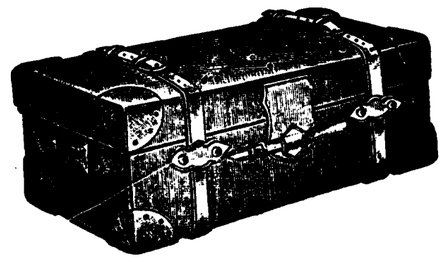

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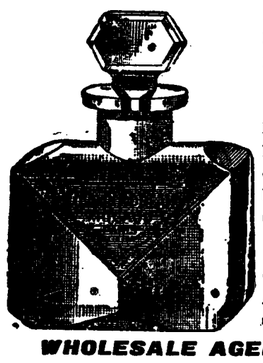

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, LTD., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.